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THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

Postwar Surplus Disposal Plans Proposed—Page 3

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 144 No. 26 SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS December 27, 1943

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DICHLORO PENTANES

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OPD—12-27-1943 - 2

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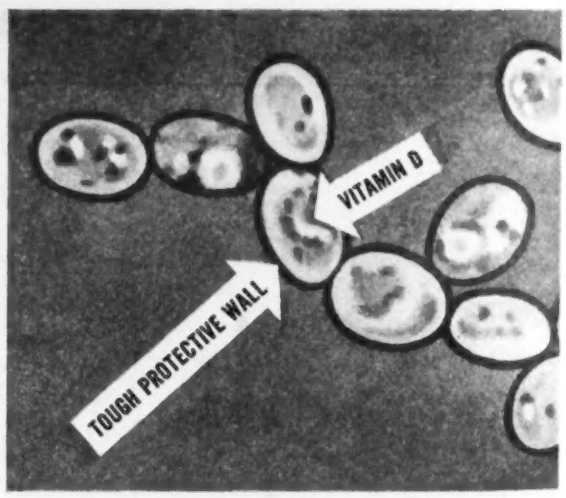

For purposes of illustration live yeast cells are shown with the cell walls outlined.

The Vitamin D is inside the tough protective wall of the yeast cell. That seems to be the secret of Vitamin D stability when Hy-Dee Irradiated Yeast Powder is used with many mineral substances ordinarily considered incompatible with Vitamin D in its customary forms.

Experimental data indicates a high degree of stability of Hy-Dee Irradiated Yeast Powder when used in connection with Di-Calcium Phosphate.

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Pharmaceutical Division

595 Madison Avenue *New York 22, N. Y.*

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

No. 26 | December 27, 1943 | Volume 144

DEC 27 1943

LIB... THE CHEM...

Quebracho Cartel Civil Suit Filed

OPD Washington Bureau

Filing of a civil suit charging three foreign and three American corporations and four of their officers with violation of the Sherman antitrust act by maintenance of an international cartel in quebracho extract, was announced December 20 by Attorney General Francis Biddle. The suit was filed in the United States District Court at New York city. Named as defendants in the suit were:—

LaForestal S. A., an Argentine Corporation with its principal offices at Buenos Aires; The Forestal Land, Timber and Railways, Ltd., an English corporation with its principal offices at London, and John B. Sullivan, of Buenos Aires, chairman of the board; St. Helen's Holdings, Ltd., a Canadian corporation with its principal offices at Montreal; The Tannin Corporation of New York city, Carl B. Ely of Greenwich, Conn., president, and Charles J. Vermilye of New York city, vice-president; and International Products Corporation, a Delaware corporation with its principal offices in New York city, and E. Hope Norton, of New York city, president.

This civil suit is an outgrowth of an investigation begun by the antitrust division in August, 1942, which resulted in an indictment in New York city on November 24, 1942, of all the corporations and individuals named in the complaint today except LaForestal of Argentina and John B. Sullivan. Subsequently, International Products, The Tannin Corp., Tannin Products, E. Hope Norton, Carl B. Ely, Charles J. Vermilye and another defendant (not named in the present suit) pleaded

—Continued on page 49

—O-P-D—

T.G.A. Scientific Section to Meet

The first meeting of the scientific section of the Toilet Goods Association will be held at the Waldorf Astoria hotel, this city, January 26.

Both members and non-members of the section and of the association are invited to attend this meeting. The following is a list of the papers thus far arranged:

Address of welcome, H. L. Brooks.

"Determination of Lead in Chromium Oxide", Dr. W. C. Bainbridge.

"Lead Analysis by the Dithizone Method", F. H. Buckwalter.

Plastics in the Cosmetic Industry", B. E. Cash.

"Cosmetic Analysis", Dr. Dan Dahle.

"Determination of the Melting Point of molded wax, fat and oil mixtures", N. T. Gorchoff.

"Bromo Acid Solvents", James H. Hall.

"Evaluation of Sunscreens", Walter Mueller.

"A Study of the Skin Lightning Effects of Ammoniated Mercury", D. F. Nealon.

"Dermatitis and Cosmetics", Dr. Louis Schwartz.

"Estimation of the Flavoring Materials in Dentifrices", Dr. Harvey Seil.

"Control of Abrasion from Dentifrices", Dr. M. L. Tainter.

—O-P-D—

A.Ph.A. and N.A.R.D. Discuss Postwar

Twenty-one representatives of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the National Association of Retail Druggists discussed wartime and postwar problems at a meeting in the Statler hotel, December 12. A special interim committee has been set up to continue the activities of the joint assembly and consider new problems which may arise before the next annual meeting. Plans have been made for a second conference next November in Chicago.

Extension of Health Services

Resolved, That it shall be the policy of the executive committee of the NARD

—Continued on page 53

Dow Chemical Names Branch Office Managers

The personnel of the Dow Chemical Company's new Philadelphia and New England sales offices to open January 3 has just been announced by Clayton S. Shoemaker, recently appointed Eastern sales manager.

Alexander Leith, jr., who has been with Dow's New York sales office

Alexander Leith, Jr.

since 1923, will head the Philadelphia office 1400 S. Penn square, and Alfred A. Lawrence, native New Englander, who has been with Dow since 1940, has been selected as manager of the New England sales office, 20 Providence street, Boston. Three other men will represent Dow in each of the two new offices.

Mr. Leith, who graduated from Colgate University in 1919, obtained his

—Continued on page 36

—O-P-D—

Dr. Schreiner Retires From Soil Fertility Div.

OPD Washington Bureau

Dr. Oswald Schreiner, for many years in charge of the former Division of Soil Fertility Investigations in the Department of Agriculture is retiring on December 31.

Dr. Schreiner has served more than 40 years with the department and has received many honors for his research with a bound volume of 120 letters from his professional associates and friends.

Postwar Surplus Disposal Basis of Two H.R. Bills

OPD Washington Bureau

A bill to provide strict control over the disposition of surplus inventories of strategic materials and plants and factories owned by the government has been introduced in the house by Representative Forest A. Harness of Indiana. The legislation (H. R. 3856) defines strategic materials as including, but not limited to, steel, copper, rope, alcohol, aviation gasoline, sugar, chrome, manganese, magnesium, tungsten, vanadium, antimony, wool, drugs, mercury, diamonds, silk, aluminum, rubber, shellac, zinc, tin, lead, radio and electrical equipment, turbines, motor vehicles, and aircraft.

Legislation giving complete control over the sale or disposition of surplus materials, equipment, and property of the government to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was introduced in the house December 18 by Representative Wright Patman of Texas, chairman of the small business investigating committee. The bill (H. R. 3873) was referred to the banking and currency committee, of which Mr. Patman is a member.

By the terms of the Harness bill (H. R. 3856) no agency could sell or dispose of such materials without the consent of the National Reconversion Board, set up in the bill and composed of representatives of the War Department, Treasury Department, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and four representatives from industry appointed by the President.

Slow Process Stipulated

The bill provides the following principles to govern the sale of such materials:—

No sale shall be made of any material within three years from the date of termination of hostilities unless there is a shortage of such materials for industrial demands or unless the materials would otherwise be subject to spoilage.

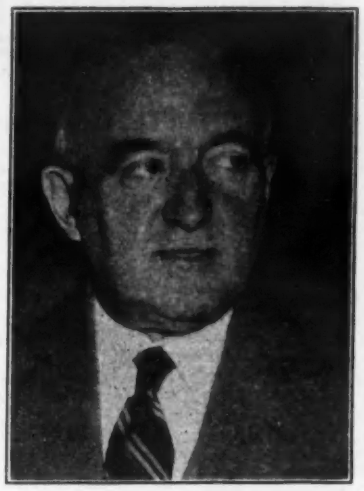
Not more than 10 percent of the government-owned stocks could be sold to any purchaser in the United States within a single year after the third year from the date of termination of hostilies, un-

—Continued on page 35

—O-P-D—

Pittsburgh Plate Names H.S. Wherrett Chairman

Harry S. Wherrett will assume the chairmanship of the board of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, on



Harry S. Wherrett

January 1, 1944. He succeeds Clarence M. Brown, who has resigned as chairman of the board but who will remain active as chairman of the finance committee. Robert L. Clause, now president, will become vice-chairman of the board and Harry B. Higgins, now executive vice-president, will become president.

Contract Renegotiation Law Challenged

OPD Washington Bureau

Constitutionality of the contract renegotiation law was challenged by the Alliance Brass & Bronze Company, Alliance, Ohio, in a petition filed December 20 in the Supreme Court of the United States seeking to prevent the Secretary of War from proceeding with the renegotiation of the company's 1942 contracts.

The petition contended that the law was invalid because it confers on executive departments or administrative tribunals the power to make determinations of all matters in relation to what may constitute reasonable profits. The controversy is one which should be decided by a jury trial in a court, it was argued.

—O-P-D—

Paint Simplification Revision Reduces Color List Further

OPD Washington Bureau

The proposed revision of simplified practice recommendation R144-42, paints, varnishes, and related products, has been approved for promulgation, according to the division of simplified practice, national bureau of standards. The revision will be effective from December 15, and will be identified as "R144-43."

This recommendation lists various items, including oil, paints, enamels, varnishes, and watermixed paints, and gives the recommended maximum number of colors and sizes of containers for each. The current revision is the second during the present emergency and both revisions, sponsored by the NBS standing committee for recommendations and the simplification committee of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, were intended to effect conservation of materials and otherwise to aid in the war effort. As a result of the first revision, certain sizes of containers, in particular the half-gallon size cans, were eliminated and a substantial reduction was effected in the maximum number of colors for all products.

The current revision effects a further reduction in the maximum number of colors, representing 30 percent on the average for both classes of products; some items are reduced as much as 80 percent. While no changes were made in the schedule of container sizes, it was found necessary, because of the critical container situation, to permit the use of other sizes when the recommended sizes are not available. The recommendation also makes clear that containers of any suitable material are permitted and are not limited to the traditional tin or metal containers.

Paints Evaluated for Maintenance, Obscuration

OPD Washington Bureau

The distinction between paints for purely obscuration purposes and commercial maintenance paints which can be toned down to give them certain obscuration value is discussed in a special report prepared for the guidance of technical specialists in regional headquarters of the Office of Civilian Defense and for other paint technologists. It was prepared with the cooperation of the National Bureau of Standards, the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Captain Arthur Van Heuckeroth, Army Engineer Board, Fort Belvoir, Va., and the technical advisory committee of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs. One purpose of the report is to provide a basis for collecting specifications; another is to discuss availability of materials.

Continuing maintenance painting is an industrial factor despite the war, says the report, yet beneficial tonedown can be obtained through color selection and control of texture through avoidance of glossy vehicles

—Continued on page 44

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Dec. 23, 1943	Dec. 17, 1943	Dec. 23, 1942
138.1	**138.1**	**136.8**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

The holiday influence was reflected in the markets for chemicals and related materials last week by greatly diminished price activity. The movement was slightly on the down side. Agricultural products, including casein and naval stores, were the majority of items affected, although wholly apart from any influence of the beginning of Winter, mercury was lower.

The *OPD* index for the ten market divisions stood 13 points, approximately 1 percent, higher than it was in the last recording for 1942.

Prices were advanced on imported casein, B, H, and K gum rosins, and Syrian caraway.

Prices were reduced on mercury, D, F, and M gum rosins, gum turpentine, alphapinene, xylene-toluene base of aromatic petroleum naphthas, Spanish dewhiskered caraway, Mexican allspice, and Northwestern mustardseed.

Margarin Allocation For Civilians May Be Upped

OPD Washington Bureau

The Food Distribution Administration is considering the possibility of increasing the supply of margarin for civilian rationing in January, February, and March, the War Food Administration has announced. The allocation for the October, November, December quarter is 100,000,000 pounds (oil content).

OPA officials pointed out, that this probably would not result in lower point values, as civilian consumption has been exceeding WFA allocations.

FDA officials told members of the Margarin Industry Food Advisory Committee meeting recently in Washington, that the present production quota for civilians (167 percent of the fats and oils used in 1940 and 1941) is considered sufficiently high to permit the allocation of an additional quantity of margarin for consumer rationing, and that the quota would not be increased.

—O-P-D—

Bids Wanted

Calcium Chloride:—4,000 pounds, flake; Supply Officer, Veterans Administration Facility, Waco, Texas; invitation 44-179, opening December 28.

Chlorine, Liquid:—1,500 pounds for Lorton, Va.; Purchasing Agent, District Government, Washington 4, D. C.; schedule 4904-1, opening December 31.

Corn Sugar, Refined:—1,600,000 pounds, Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement FSC 1772, opening January 4.

Drugs and Chemicals:—As required from Mar. 15 to Sept. 14; Procurement Division, Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C.; class 51, opening January 5.

Drugs and Chemicals:—Various kinds and quantities; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.; invitation 242, opening December 28.

Drugs:—Various kinds and quantities; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.; invitation 253, opening December 30.

Oleomargarin, Colored Tropical:—20,000,000 pounds, War Food Administration, Food Distribution Administration, Fats and Oils Branch, Washington (25); announcement FSC 1774, opening January 5.

Reagent Chemicals:—Various kinds and quantities; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.; invitation 247, opening December 28.

Soda Hyposulphite:—Various deliveries from Jan. 15 to Jan. 31; Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.; invitation 248, opening December 30.

Wood Rosin:—1,200,000 pounds of grade FF, The Cotton and Fiber Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement FSC 7573, opening December 28.

Wood Rosin:—100,000 pounds of grade FF limed, The Cotton and Fiber Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement FSC 7573, opening December 28.

Wood Rosin:—Approximately 1,200,000 lbs. grade FF, and 100,000 lbs. grade FF limed; Purchase Representative, Cotton and Fiber Branch, War Food Administration, Food Distribution Administration, Washington 25, D. C.; announcement FSC 7573, opening December 28.

—O-P-D—

Calif. U. Gets New Laboratory

A new research laboratory, known as "Project E," will be erected on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley, at a cost of $60,000.

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Property Transportation Tax Rule Changed

OPD Washington Bureau

Regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue covering the payment of taxes on transportation of property have been amended by the bureau in conformity with legislation passed last month exempting the transportation of property of the United States from such tax.

Under terms of the regulation the transportation of chemicals and other products consigned to the government which were shipped after December 1 are exempt from the tax. The amended section of the regulation reads:—

Section 143.21. Amounts paid for transportation originating on and after December 1, 1943.—An amount paid on or after December 1, 1943, for the transportation, originating on or after such date, of property to or from the government of the United States, or any State, Territory, or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, is exempt from the tax. Where the shipping papers show the consignor or consignee to be the government of the United States, or any State, Territory, or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or an agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, such papers may be accepted by the carrier as proof of the exempt character of the shipment. A United States government bill of lading may likewise be accepted as evidence of the exempt character of the shipment. In any case covered by the two preceding sentences, a certificate of exemption is not required.

—O-P-D—

Lead Consumers' Forms Curtailed by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has issued a general preference order, M-38, as amended, permitting lead consumers to make quarterly, rather than monthly, reports hereafter.

Coaltar Allocations Eased for Some Users

OPD Washington Bureau

Conservation order M-297 was revised December 23 to relieve a number of types of users of coaltar of the necessity of filing monthly applications for allocations.

Consumers who use coaltar to line moulds for steel ingots or to preserve fishnets may obtain supplies in any quantity without application. Users who consume 1,000 gallons or less a month for any purpose also are relieved from the filing of applications.

—O-P-D—

N.Y. Motor Carriers Get Intrastate Rate Raise

The New York Public Service Commission has granted about 500 motor carriers of property a temporary rate increase of 4 percent on intrastate shipment of commodities, similar to the increase granted these carriers recently by the Interstate Commerce Commission on interstate business.

In consenting to the increase, the commission provides that the higher charges expire on December 31, 1944, and if the carriers involved propose to continue the increase after the expiration date, they will have to petition for a reopening of the proceeding and be prepared to submit extensive data to justify continuation of the higher rates.

—O-P-D—

Hog Crop Cut in 1944

Hog production will be smaller next year, the indications pointing to a decrease of 16 percent in the number of sows to farrow in the Spring of 1944, according to an official government report issued last Friday. The number of hogs on farms December 1 was greatly in excess of any preceding year.

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WFA Fats, Oils Head

Leon Falk, Jr., vice-president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, in charge of purchases and sales of foreign commodities, has been made chief of the Fats and Oils Branch of the War Food Administration, succeeding Charles T. Prindeville. Before entering government service, two years ago, Mr. Falk was treasurer of Falk & Co., manufacturer of oils and greases, Pittsburgh.

WPB Modifies Priorities Rule No. 3

Rules applicable to the operation of the priorities system, as spelled out in priorities regulation No. 3, have been modified in order to make certain perfecting changes, the War Production Board announced December 20.

The amended version prohibits persons who supply materials appearing on List B of the Regulation for shipboard use on blanket MRO perference ratings from extending the ratings which have been applied to them.

Items appearing in list B of priorities regulation No. 3 may not be purchased with blanket MRO ratings, as a general rule, but the Regulation specifically permits the application of blanket ratings when they are purchased for shipboard use.

In addition the amended regulation points out that blanket MRO ratings may not be used to purchase items appearing in List B, except to the ex-

—Continued on page 70

—O-P-D—

Balto. Drug Exchange Reelects Officers

Lester W. Jones, of McCormick & Co., was re-elected president of the Baltimore Drug Exchange at its annual meeting December 15. Other officers elected were:—

First vice-president, Leon C. Muth, of Muth Brothers & Co.; second vice-president, John A. Crozier, of the Calvert Drug Company; secretary, William J. Lowry, of the Lowry Drug Company, and treasurer, Leroy Oldham, of Leroy Oldham & Co.

The election was preceded by the reports of the board of directors, standing committees, the treasurer, and other executives, that of the treasurer showing a balance, with all bills paid, and that of the legislative committee, made by its chairman, Charles L. Fardwell, of McCormick & Co., giving information about the activities of the committee in connection with the shaping of legislative matters.

—O-P-D—

Titanium Dioxide Order Broadened in Scope

OPD Washington Bureau

An amendment to the titanium dioxide conservation order, M-353, broadening its scope to include pigments containing 12 percent of titanium dioxide, was issued December 24 by the Chemicals Division of WPB. At the present time the order covers only pure titanium dioxide pigments containing 30 percent or more of titanium dioxide.

The amended order will include barium-base and calcium-base extended titanium pigments and titanated lithopone.

Penicillin Shipments By Air Get Top Priority

Shipments of penicillin are being accorded the highest priority rating for air transportation, the Army's Air Transport Command has advised the air express division of Railway Express Agency, according to a statement issued by the company.

Arrangements have been made by the air express division to provide the utmost expedition in movement of all shipments of the drug released for civilian use.

All regularly scheduled airline flights will be available. In these and all other cases, special delivery will be made to the addressee. Where the source of supply is not directly on the air route, fast passenger trains will be used to connect with the first plane departure from the nearest airport. Similarly, where the destination is beyond an airport city, quick connecting movement will be continued on the fast passenger trains.

Distribution of penicillin is under government control and, in emergencies, small quantities are released for civilian use. Such requests are directed to Dr. Chester S. Keefer, 65 Newton Street, Boston, Mass., for consideration. If air transportation is required, priority rating is established by Dr. Keefer through the Boston regional air priority control office.

Airline and air express employes have been instructed to expedite all penicillin shipments through to destination without unavoidable delay. Shippers are asked to identify these shipments by special label or mark.

—O-P-D—

Abrasive Grain Exempt Quota Raised by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau

The size of the exemption from authorization for small orders of abrasive grain, with the exception of optical finishing powders, was increased to 20,000 pounds in each two-month authorization period beginning January 1, 1944, by the War Production Board through issuance of an amendment to conservation order M-319. The increased exemption will reduce by 60 percent the number of applicants required to file requests for authorization and will release only four or five percent of production from control, WPB said. Abrasive grain is any manufactured crude abrasive silicon carbide or fused aluminum) used in cutting or surface finishing operations, which has been classified as a particle size.

Not more than 4,500 pounds of the 20,000-pound exemption can be of any one grit size finer than 220. Applications already filed with WPB for the January-February 1944 period, covering total quantities of abrasive grain which are less than the new exemptions, are being returned to applicants, the abrasive section of the Tools Division said. All such applicants need do is to place their orders for the grain with their normal suppliers. Order M-319 previously provided a small order exemption in each authorization period of the dollar equivalent of 2,000 pounds of aluminum oxide and 2,000 punds of silicon carbide.

—O-P-D—

Standards Ass'n Marks 25 Years

The American Standards Association recently celebrated twenty-five years of service to industry and the government in the field of standards. It was announced that the Board of Directors of the Association had authorized participation in an Allied Nations Standards Body. The organization of such a body has been discussed informally for a number of weeks between the British Standards Institution, the Canadian Engineering Standards Association, the American Standards Association and also with key governmental agencies in the three countries.

The function of the organization is to "spark plug" cooperation between the allied belligerent countries in standardization matters as an aid to production and use. The object is to secure the maximum possible coordination of standards necessary for the war effort and the immediate postwar period. A skeleton staff will be provided with offices in London and in either New York or Washington.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The Federal government will be carrying through the coming year the heaviest debt load ever imposed on any country. Total expenditures in the fiscal year to June 30, 1943, were $78,182,348,641—more than double the expenditures for the previous year. Average monthly expenditures for war purposes alone were a little more than $5,000,000,000—well over $8,000,000 an hour—and we are told that these may be increased.

The Federal debt which stood at $61,000,000,000 at the start of the war has risen to the unprecedented height of about $165,000,000,000—and for the first time in history the nation must now speak of its debt in terms of twelve figures. While national income has increased, the per capita debt has been increasing even faster. From 1938, when this debt was $285, it has quadrupled in four years until it is now $1,204. In more realistic terms, the present debt on those who pay the taxes is about $3,500 each.

Even today the country as a whole does not feel the full impact of this debt load, and the financial horizon gives no promise of early relief, but rather a greater burden in the future. There was a time when the Federal income tax was called a rich man's tax; the masses believed that they would benefit and that the wealthy would pay the bill. Today all that has changed. From now on Federal expenditures will be traced directly to tax burdens in the lower-income brackets, it being estimated that 50,000,000 people will now file income tax returns.

Mexico Making Penicillin

Penicillin production isn't being confined to the United States if reports reaching the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs are true. According to press dispatches in the Mexican papers, CIAA says, penicillin is "being pushed in Mexico with large-scale production possible within a few months."

CIAA hasn't any direct official information on the development other than the press reports which go on to state that experts in London have analyzed two ampuls of the Mexican-produced drug and have expressed their satisfaction with its quality. Quantities of the drug rushed to Mexico City from Washington recently saved the life of the Mexican Secretary of Education, Vejar Vasquez, it adds.

Paintless Planes for Army

The Army Air Force is discontinuing the use of paints on its fighter and bomber planes in the interest of greater speed made possible by the decreased weight. Hereafter the planes will be rolling off the assembly lines a metal color without protective coatings—at least for a temporary period until it can be determined that paint is absolutely necessary.

The weight of the paint that has been applied for camouflage purposes ranges from 15 pounds to 20 pounds for the fighter types and from 70 pounds to 80 pounds for the big bombers. Speed is more essential than camouflage the way wars are now fought. The development of radar has outmoded camouflaged planes since they can be detected before they can be seen anyway.

Quinidine Is Scarce

Stocks of quinidine are running low, and there appears to be little likelihood of their being replenished unless searches now being made in Latin America for a better grade of cinchona bark than has thus far become available prove successful.

The bark that we have been getting from Latin America is of a very low grade and practically devoid of all traces of quinidine. WPB is rather concerned over the situation and has urged OEW to redouble its efforts to find better grades of bark, and that all traces of quinidine be extracted.

In the meantime doctors are being urged to use other substances for treatment of heart ailments and limit the use of quinidine to only the most urgent cases.

Carelessness Hampers Exports

Exporters should more carefully follow the instructions of OEW in making applications for export licenses. It would eliminate considerable delay all around if this were done.

Each day it is necessary for the Office of Exports to return without action some 200 to 300 applications which, although they require submission of import recommendations, neither are accompanied by the required import recommendation nor have any indication on the application of the number of the IR which is on its way from Latin America. It would be most helpful from the standpoint of both the applicant and OEW if this burden of double handling and postage could be lightened.

It should be remembered, also, that the speed with which applications can be handled is reduced in proportion to the number of applications handled daily. Exporters are urged to review carefully all applications before sending them to the office to ascertain that, if an IR is needed, it is attached or, if not available, that its number is entered on the license application.

Brazil Pushes Papermaking

Brazil is looking in its own backyard for a solution of its newsprint and paper supply problem which, as in the case of other Western Hemisphere countries, has been aggravated by the war. A huge paper and cellulose company, called the largest single private enterprise to be launched in the country, is being formed to tap the limitless source of paper pulp offered by Brazil's vast forests.

Recent announcements indicate that the company will have a total capitalization of approximately $15,000,000. One-third of this sum has been underwritten by existing paper and cellulose mills in the states of Santa Catarina, Parana, and Sao Paulo; another $500,000 will be underwritten by the 400 organizers of the enterprise; and the rest will be subscribed by 140 leading radio stations, newspapers and magazines, and the public in general.

The country's infant paper industry, whose thirty-eight mills produced about 260,000 tons of paper in 1941, has been unable to supply more than a small fraction of the paper needed by the publishers. The new company will use its funds to provide transport facilities to the virgin forest sources of the pulp and its founders hope eventually to make the country self-sufficient where paper is concerned.

Strikes by Other Names

Although the intent of the Smith-Connally antistrike act was to prevent work stoppages during the period of the war, so far as statistics go, according to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the law might as well not have been enacted for all the good it has done in keeping down the number of strikes. Here are the chamber's statistics:—

In the three months following enactment of the law, employee representatives have filed 197 notices to strike; 144 of them were withdrawn; in forty-seven of the fifty-three polls, the majority voted in favor of strike; only fifteen strikes materialized after balloting; but those fifteen were only a relatively small proportion of the war plant stoppages during the period; government sources estimate that about 500 such strikes occurred.

The trouble seems to be that the unions have found a way to get around the law. When the unionists stop work now they don't call it a strike but a "continuous meeting" of their union.

State's Rights to Fees

The Department of Agriculture never has liked the idea of complying with State laws covering the inspection of

—*Continued on page 39*

Aluminum Paint M-Order Revised

Issuance of supplementary order M-1g, as amended, relaxing restrictions on aluminum paint was announced December 24 by WPB. The amended order sets up seven permitted uses of aluminum paint for the purchase of which no approval is needed. They are as follows:—

As protective coatings for combat products for the military and lend lease; for ship engine rooms, repair and maintenance of equipment; for trainer, commercial and civilian aircraft; for sealing by bituminous coated surfaces; for interior use in industrial plants and for equipment subject to excess moisture conditions; for interior use in dairies' milk bottling and food plants; and for outdoor storage tanks for petroleum and volatile chemicals.

Manufacturers of aluminum paint will be given quarterly, rather than monthly, allocations hereafter.

The amended order forbids the sale of aluminum pigment in amounts of more than two pounds and of aluminum paint and ink in amounts of more than one gallon to anyone who cannot give a rating AA-5 or higher.

—O-P-D—

Industrial Thermometers Demand Above Output

OPD Washington Bureau

Requirements for industrial thermometers in 1944 will equal 1943 production and may exceed it by about 25 percent, the Industrial Thermometer Industry Advisory Committee was told at its meeting in Washington, the War Production Board has announced. The estimate of 1944 requirements is based on analysis of industry reports, the backlog of unfilled orders and the 1944 shipbuilding program. Shipbuilding uses between 80 and 90 percent of current industrial thermometer production.

Easing of restrictions contained in schedule VII of limitation order L-272 was suggested by committee members. They urged that some freedom be allowed manufacturers in the use of copper and copper base alloy when substitute materials such as plastic and malleable iron were not available. They further suggested that easing of restrictions would held in those cases where conversion to the use of substitute materials would cause undue hardship in connection with re-tooling and procurement time. Committee members also recommended that restrictions on the manufacture of general purpose thermometers be eliminated from schedule VII of order L-272.

—O-P-D—

GMPR Upheld in Case On Reduced Quantities

Provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation prohibiting sales of commodities in reduced quantity amounts at prices not reduced accordingly were, in effect, upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States December 20.

The court rejected a review of a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, sought by Mars, Inc., manufacturer of candy bars, which enjoined the company from selling candy bars at prices in excess of the highest prices shown on its invoices and bills of lading during March, 1942. The candy bars, after the effective date of the regulation, had been materially reduced in size without a corresponding reduction in price.

—O-P-D—

N.Y. State Labor Publications Issued

Four New York State Labor Department publications just received from the State printer and now available to the public are:

Decisions and Orders of the New York State Labor Relations Board. Vol. V, 1942; price, $4.25.

1943 Supplement to Miscellaneous Labor Laws with amendments and annotations to July 1, 1943; price, 20 cents.

Special Bulletin No. 214, Court Decisions on Workmen's Compensation Law, September, 1940—July, 1942, All Subjects; price, 80 cents.

Annual Report of the Industrial Commissioner for 12 months ended December 31, 1942; price, $1.25.

What's New at NYQ

"At NYQ plant—One of the many recent installations important in control of purity. Air conditioned equipment protects the product while manufactured, improves quality and has increased production and speed of deliveries."

To meet the tremendous demands for N.Y.Q. products created by war needs, the facilities of N.Y.Q. have been expanded enormously. A large percentage of our production goes to our armed forces. We are doing, and shall continue to do our best, to supply as much N.Y.Q. material to normal consumer channels, as the exigencies of war will permit. And when peace comes, our friends in the trade will find the expanded facilities of N.Y.Q. an added guarantee of the reliability of N.Y.Q. products and service.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS STAMPS

NYQ

GENERAL OFFICES
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Symbol of Quality

THIS NYQ LABEL CARRIES WITH IT

SIXTY EIGHT YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Protein Meal Distribution Revised

OPD Washington Bureau

A number of revisions to food production order No. 9 designed to bring about a better distribution of protein meal among livestock and poultry feeders and among mixed feed manufacturers were approved December 18, effective immediately, by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones.

The amended order limits the quantity of protein meal that can be used by mixed feed manufacturers in 1944, and authorizes the Director of Food Production, whenever he finds it necessary, to limit the protein meal held in processors inventories, delivered to buyers, or used in mixed feed during 1944. A regulation issued earlier this month by WFA requires processors of protein meal to set aside 20 percent of their January meal production for directed distribution to critical areas. Processors will be given credit against the January set-aside for any meal they make available for directed distribution during December. The principal revisions from the existing order are:—

1. Mixed feed manufacturers are authorized to use for the manufacture of mixed feed no more protein meal than the average so used during the calendar

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—O-P-D—

Woburn Degreasing Now Woburn Chemical Corp.

To conform more closely with the present nature of its business, the name of Woburn Degreasing Company of N. J., has been changed to Woburn Chemical Corporation (N. J.). Announcement was made by A. G. H. Reimold, president of the company, following authorization of the change at a meeting of the stockholders. The company is one of the nation's leading producers of organic chemicals.

In his comment on the change Mr. Reimold said:—

This change of name follows fifteen years during which the emphasis of our work has shifted largely to the heavy production of specification fatty acids and synthetic drying oils. Our original operations were begun in 1907 with the degreasing of leather, a step necessary to the production of patent and other specialty leathers. Woburn has handled 95 percent of American production in the degreasing of leather since that time, but the operations which were carried on for leather and wool by this company have now been transferred entirely to the Woburn, Mass., plant of one of our affiliated companies.

Heavy production of organic chemicals is now centered in plants at Harrison, N. J., and Toronto, Canada. The production of insecticides and fungicides will continue at Elkton, Md., and Moore Haven, Fla.

—O-P-D—

Rosin Size Pricing Procedure Changed

Recognizing that rising prices of gum rosin, at present exempt from price control, have been reflected in the manufacturing costs of rosin size containing gum rosin, the Office of Price Administration has announced that manufacturers will be permitted to increase their maximum prices for rosin size by the actual amount of increase in acquisition costs of gum rosin between March, 1942, and the selling date of the rosin size.

Under amendment No. 70 to revised SR No. 14 to GMPR, manufacturers' allowable increase in maximum prices of rosin size containing gum rosin will be an amount equal to the difference between the current market price for gum rosin and the highest market price during March, 1942. Market price is defined as the price quoted for gum rosin on the Savannah, Georgia, Cotton and Naval Stores Exchange for deliveries at Savannah.

—O-P-D—

Antihog Serum Marketing Pact Hearings Reopened

OPD Washington Bureau

A reopening of the hearings held in Chicago in 1940 on certain proposed amendments to the market agreement regulating the handling of antihog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus was announced December 21 by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. The new hearings will be held January 24 in

—Continued on page 54

Chemical Companies Dissolved By N. Y. State for Taxes

Albany, Dec. 31, 1943.

Listed among 10,000 corporations dissolved by proclamation of Secretary of State Thomas J. Curran, for failure to file reports and pay corporation taxes for three successive years, are 385 companies, the names of which indicate them to be drug and chemical or oil and paint companies. These have been gleaned by a check-up through the printed list of 10,000 dissolved corporations.

The 10,000 corporations listed have not been published except in the "State Bulletin" issued by the Secretary of State and has a very limited circulation.

Merely the names of the corporations so dissolved are listed in alphabetical order, not the addresses, but as nearly 90 percent of all new corporations are formed in the Greater New York area, it is safe to assume that the same ratio will hold true for the dissolutions.

Any corporation listed as dissolved may proceed to annul its dissolution, at any time within three months from December 15, through the payment of its back corporate taxes, penalties and interest charges, and a fee of $50 for the filing of a certificate of reinstatement.

Any corporation listed as dissolved, if such listing is through error, can on proper application, be reinstated without payment of any fee.

As corporate taxes due constitute a lien against the real property owned by a corporation, any going concern, with its name appearing on the list should take immediate steps to secure reinstatement.

A list of dissolved corporations, which by name are indicated to be drug and chemical, or oil and paint companies follows:

Drug and Chemical Companies

A. C. M. Lacquer Corporation, Abrasive and Chemical Products Corporation, Additive Color Process Corporation, Aetna Pharmacy, Inc.; Agar Products, Inc.; Allied Medical Publications, Inc.; American Beauty Nail Polish Company, American-Foreign Chemical Exchange Corporation, American Minerals Corporation, Anita Beauty Aids, Inc.; Ann-Rita Plastic Corporation, Apman Drug Corporation, Apothecary Drug Company, Arcadia Exterminating Company, Arcady Cosmetics Corporation, Armel Exterminating Company, Artistic Plastic Company, Astor Chemical Corporation, Atlas Plating Works, Inc., Aust Chemists, Inc., Avenue Chemists, Inc.; Avon Yarn Dyeing Corporation.

B. & B. Drug Co., Babcock Pharmacy, Inc.; Babylon Park Chemists, Inc.; Bachelet Laboratory Corporation, Banner Laboratories, Ltd.; Bar Pharmacy, Inc.; Barr Laboratories, Inc.; Beauty Features, Inc.; Beauty Manufacturing Corporation, Beauty Salon of Tomorrow, Inc.; Beauty Service, Inc.; Beaux Arts Pharmacy, Inc.; Bell's Homeo Laboratories, Inc.; Belmey Pharmacy, Inc.; Berkeley Chemists, Inc.; Bernex Laboratories, Inc.; Bertell Drug Company, Beverly Exterminating Co., Bizzoni Laboratories, Inc., Blue Cross Chemical Company, Paul Borchard Drug Corporation; Brace Process Corporation, Brilliant Chemical Company, Broadway Drug Products, Inc.; Burke Chemists Shop, Inc.

C. M. C. Laboratories, Inc., Calumet Flame Proof Corporation, Campho-Sorcin Laboratory, Inc.; Cane Chemical Company, Carley Chemists, Inc., Case Research Laboratory, Inc., Casteel Research Laboratories, Inc., Central Dye Works, Inc., Central Pharmacy, Inc., Chambers' Drug Store, Inc., Charlton Chemists, Inc.; Chasis Baths, Inc.; Chemical Factors, Inc.; Chemical Ordnance Manufacturers, Inc.; Chemical Traders, Inc.; Chemists Affiliated Company, Inc.; Chermak Drug Company, Cineque Laboratories, Inc.; Clarke Drug Company.

Cleen Tooth Brush Corporation, Club Pharmacy, Inc.; Co-Operative Agricultural Chemical Corporation, Cohoff Drug Company, Cole's Pharmacy, Inc., Color Processes, Inc., Colorene Corporation, Commercial Colorgraphic Corporation, Concourse Drug Company, Consolidated Soap Corporation, Continental Plastics, Inc., Cortlandt Chemical Company, Cosmetics Consultants Corporation, Cosmetics Institute of New York, Inc., Cranlyn Pharmacy, Inc., Cromwell Chemists, Ltd., Crossroads Pharmacy, Inc., Crossway Pharmacy, Inc., Croy's Cut Rate, Inc.

David's Perfumes, Inc., De Mattia Chemicals, Inc., Delson Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Delta Chemists, Inc., Dentist's Porcelain Studio, Inc., Dermatological Products Corporation, Dextrose Health Products Corporation, Dietic Institute, Inc., Digestive Foods, Inc., Dove Drug Company, Gersham Downs, Ph.D., Inc., Drake Pharmacy, Inc., Drimco Chemicals, Inc., Drug Digest Publishing Company, Druggists Addressing Company, Druggists Rubber Company, Durham Chemical Corporation, Duro Laboratory, Inc.

E. & F. Drug Company, Eastern Chemical Corporation, Eastern Minerals Corporation, Eastman Laboratories, Inc., Edison Drugs, Inc., Edster Process Corporation, Eleda Cosmetics, Inc., Eton Dye Works, Inc., Express Cleaning Products, Inc.

Fad Cosmetic Corporation, Fair Drug Company, Fairmont Chemists, Inc., Farthing Drug Store, Inc., Fashion Toiletries, Inc., Federal Chemical Products, Inc., Fiedler-Pisa Dental Laboratories, Inc., Fletcher Laboratories, Inc., Food, Drug & Cosmetic Label Service Corporation, Foremost Dye Works, Inc., Freeport Surgical Company, Inc., Frolic Triune Cos-Med-Ics, Inc., Fur Fumigating Service.

G. & L. Pharmacy, Inc., Gart Drug Corporation, Gerbaulet-Jaeger Laboratories, Inc., Glenz Cosmetic Company, Globe Dental Laboratory, Inc., Gloucester Processing Company, Glow-Tex Process Corporation, Grand Drug Company, Green Dental Laboratory, Inc., Greenwald's Pharmacy, Inc., Grupper Pharmacy, Inc.

Hale Drug Corporation, Hamilton Pharmacy, Inc., Herriot Chemists, Inc., Hicksville Chemists, Inc., Hillman Chemists, Inc., Hitco Drugs, Inc., Hollis wood Pharmacy, Inc., Hy-Grade Button Plastics, Inc.

I. D. L. Laboratory, Inc., Iroquois Famous Indian Remedies Co., Inc.

J. & J. Chemical Co., Inc., Jaro Chemical Corporation, Jay-Arr Drug Co., Inc., Joe's Cut Rate, Inc., Journal of Cosmetics, Inc., Just-Rite Exterminating Co., Inc.

Kahan Drug Company, Inc., Kane Drug Stores, Inc., Kant-Leak Chemical Corporation, Keeser Pharmacy, Inc., Keystone Plastics, Inc., Kingslawn Pharmacy, Inc.

Laboratories Export Company, Lady Lox Permanent Wave Corporation, Landmark Pharmacy, Inc., Lane Pharmacy, Inc., Latex Plastics Corporation, Lawrence Processing Company, Le Blume Cosmetic Co., Inc., Leigh Chemist, Inc., Leroy Drugs, Inc., Lillian Pure Food, Inc., Lily Pharmacy, Inc., Lindamore Pharmacy, Inc., Linhart Laboratories, Inc., Lucerne Chemists, Inc.

Maison Caree Beauty Preparations, Inc., Manhattan Beauty Products Company, Mann Laboratories, Inc., Marfort Demolition Company, Margulis Pharmacies, Inc., Marie's Beauty Box, Inc., Marine Baths, Inc., Marvelyn Dental Products, Inc., Marvin Pharmacy, Inc., Marvo Beauty Laboratories, Inc., Mayfair Drugs, Inc., Mead Drug Company, Medi-Heat Laboratories, Ltd., Medical Compendiums, Inc., Medicinal Service, Inc., Melart Pharmacy, Inc., Mercantile Drug Company, Mercury Chemical Corporation, Meriya Pharmacists, Inc., Metro Chemical Company, Metro Drug Company, Metro Soap & Manufacturing Company, Monitor Pharmacy, Inc., Montgomery Chemists, Inc., Morgen Drug Company, Moth-Proof Process Corporation, Multi-Color Process Studios, Inc., Municipal Surgical Corporation, Myl Laboratories, Inc.

National Medical Book Company, Natur-Dent Porcelain Laboratories, Inc., New York Insecticide Company, No-Soap Corporation of America, Norlin Laboratory Products, Inc., North Scientific Laboratories, Inc., Nu-Life Laboratories, Inc

Ortner Shampoo Corporation, Omega Health Products, Inc., Osten Chemical Corporation, Oxford Photographic Laboratories, Inc.

P. & S. Dye Works, Inc., Paley Drug Company, Pan-American Medicine, Inc., Paratex Chemical Corporation, Parfumerie St. Denis, Parfums Duvee, Inc., Parfums Wesmay, Inc., Park-Amsterdam Pharmacy, Inc., Parkboy Laboratories, Inc., Peck Drug Stores, Inc., Penn-Castor Oil Concentrate Lubricants, Inc., Perfection Hair Treatment Company., Inc., Perfume Processing Corporation, Plasmatropin Laboratories, Inc., Plastoplate, Inc., Pleskow-Mays Drugs, Inc., Popular Unbreakable Crystal Company, Precilium Dental Laboratory, Inc., Preferred Chemical Company, Prescription Products, Inc., Primex Laboratories, Inc., Professional Journals, Inc., Propeller Chemical Works, Inc.

Queen City Laboratory Products, Inc., Queens Rubber Cement Corporation, Queensboro Exterminator Company, Queensbridge Pharmacy, Inc.

R. & H. Cut Rate Drugs, Inc., Rader Beauty Supply Company, Ltd., Raffy Parfums, Inc., Regal Remedies, Inc., Regis Chemical & Perfumery Company, Inc., Reilly Health Service, Inc., Reinaps Laboratories, Inc., Reservoir Chemists, Inc., Richell Chemists, Inc., Rickey Chemists, Inc., Ridgefield Chemical Company, Rigley's Irish Type Ointments, Inc., Riverside Pharmacy, Inc., Robb Chemical Corporation, Rochester Pharmacal Company, Rosalie Chemists, Inc., Rosen's

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Chemicals Shipping Policy Lauded

OPD Washington Bureau

The chemical and related industries hold the distinction of having done more to conserve transportation space on the nation's crowded railroads than any other industry in the country, according to J. Newton Hall, Transportation Officer of the Chemicals Division, WPB, who has just completed a two-year survey of the industry's efforts to ease the difficult transportation problem.

Mr. Hall said that through the operations of TR-2, T-1, and the allocation programs followed by the division, a savings of in excess of 811,000,000 ton-miles was recorded for the first eleven months of this year or over 2 percent of the total ton-miles utilized by these industries. Mr. Hall stated:—

Based on production records and schedules and on actual and estimated carloadings, the chemical and allied industries will originate approximately 89,000,000 tons or 2,900,000 carloads of freight during 1943. Using the 1942 average length of rail haul for all commodities of 427 miles, these industries will utilize (for originated tonnage) approximately 38,000,000,000 ton-miles of domestic transportation this year.

—Continued on page 55

—O-P-D—

Hydrofluoric Acid Loading Manual Issued

OPD Washington Bureau

Issuance of manual sheet TC-5, describing recommended unloading methods for high-pressure tankcars containing anhydrous hydrofluoric acid was announced by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

Prepared by a technical committee of AHF producers to meet an urgent need caused by increasing movements of the product in tankcars, this 10-page manual describes unloading methods both by pressure and by pump, and lists specific recommendations for first aid treatment of hydrofluoric acid burns, prepared by the Division of Industrial Hygiene, National Institute of Health. Other subjects covered in the manual include description of product, general precautions, safety rules, and materials specifications.

The six illustrations include a vapor pressure curve, tankcar fittings, tankcar cross-section, and line drawings showing unloading hookups for both pressure and pumping methods. Interested parties may obtain copies of the manual from the association, 608 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C., at 25 cents each, postpaid.

This is the fifth tankcar manual to be issued by the association, the other manuals referring to sulphuric acid and oleum, muriatic and phosphoric acids, liquid caustic, and inflammable liquids.

—O-P-D—

Butadiene Rated Output Exceeded by Kobuta

Production of butadiene and styrene well above original rated capacity is already being realized at the recently completed Kobuta plant, it was revealed last week by the Koppers United Company, of Pittsburgh. Kobuta, designed to furnish one-seventh of the synthetic rubber chemicals in the nation's program, was built by the engineering and construction division of the Koppers Company for the Defense Plant Corporation, and is operated by the butadiene division of the Koppers United Company under contract with the Rubber Reserve Company.

Butadiene is produced at Kobuta through the catalytic conversion of ethyl alcohol; and styrene, by cracking ethylbenzene, which in turn is made from ethylene obtained by dehydrating alcohol, and benzene. The two finished products, of about 99 percent purity, are shipped, separately, to copolymer plants for polymerization into synthetic rubber. The annual

—Continued on page 64

—O-P-D—

Cinchona Agent for OEW In Colombia Appointed

Armand Caicedo, formerly with Thomson & McKinnon, New York, has been appointed cinchona representative in Colombia by the Office of Economic Warfare. Mr. Caicedo will handle all the affairs of the agency in connection with its cinchona transactions with Colombian producers.

OPD—12-27-1943

A NEW WHITE STAR—

A NEW SYMBOL OF APPRECIATION—

A NEW CHALLENGE TO GREATER SERVICE

for the Men and Women of Merck & Co., Inc.

Once again, the men and women of Merck and Co., Inc. are honored to receive the Army-Navy Production Award *for "meritorious services on the production front."*

• • •

As a "symbol of appreciation from our Armed Forces for continued and determined effort and patriotism," a new white star has been added to the Army-Navy "E" Flag which flies above each of our three plants — at Rahway, N. J., Philadelphia, Pa., and Elkton, Va.

The production of essential drugs and chemicals for our Armed Forces, and for those of the United Nations, demands the utmost in care, skill, and experience. Scientific research, rigid analytical control, and modern manufacturing and packaging facilities also are necessary in the large-scale production of penicillin, atabrine, sulfa-drugs, vitamins, and hundreds of other vital products which are needed to heal wounds, relieve pain, prevent infection, and combat disease.

But equally important in meeting the increasing demands of our Government for these "merciful munitions," is the spirit of cooperation between labor and management which prevails throughout our organization. Without that spirit we could not have won the honor twice conferred upon us. With that spirit, and with renewed effort and determination, we will go forward to Victory.

BACK THE ATTACK WITH WAR BONDS

MERCK & CO., Inc. *Manufacturing Chemists* **RAHWAY, N. J.**

Philadelphia, Pa. · Elkton, Va.

★ *Fine Chemicals for the Professions and Industry Since 1818* ★

Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

December 23, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,5] 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - ..70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .42 - —
kgs.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
dms.....lb. .40 - —
kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 75 lbs..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E.[6]..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
[6] OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.13.50 -13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.90 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP, dms., works.... 100 lbs.12.50 -13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.90 - —
USP, dms. works.100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't... 100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .46 - .50
Standard USP, [1]ne cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .40 - .54
Freight equal'd. shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] USP, 50-kilo lots, dms..kilo.30.00 - —
10-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.30.35 - —
2½-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.30.70 - —
1-kilo lots, dms.....kilo.31.41 - —
500 grams, bots.....kilo.32.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .95 - —
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Acid, camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .37½
Castor oil,[3] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
cbys..lb. .08 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1,6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
cryst., gran., bbls., c.l....lb. .20 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
Citric acid powd., ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Cresylic,[3,6] (coaltar), high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
(Petroleum), light grade (200°-231°), tanks, f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .646 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .550 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .676 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .570 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .696 - —
heavy grade (247°-298°), tanks, dlvd..gal. .580 - —
20 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .490 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .616 - —
1-19 dms., f.o.b. Cal. ref., gal. .510 - —
f.o.b. Sewaren, N.J..gal. .636 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls.....lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
dm.jn. .....lb. .21 - .23
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys....lb. .35 - —
dil., cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila...lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, basis acid content..lb. .08½- —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns., lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24½- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15½- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .36 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 - —
Acid, muriatic, 22°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.32.00 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .06 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms.....kilo. 9.00 - 9.35
Nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white, dist., dms.lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .80 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric,[6] pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys. djns....lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd., E.gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .69
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18½
Stearic,[5] single-press, bgs..lb. .15¾- .16¾
single press, bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¾
triple press, bgs.....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 - —
66° cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd. bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, ft. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1,6] USP, anhyd., dms., primary distributors, lb. .34 - .35½
producers .....lb. .33 - —
Adeps lanae, hyd., dms., primary distributors..lb. .32¾- .34
producers .....lb. .32 - —
Adeps lanae prices for primary distributors, f.o.b. St. Louis, 1c. higher.
Agar,[6] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Albumen, egg, edible,[1] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 2.02 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil), refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment. Ill., Ind., prod., dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .1780- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .1830- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1680- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .2000- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .1850- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .12¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾- —

[6] Normal butyl alcohol prices West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,2,6] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., works, E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., works, E..gal. .59½- —
tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works..gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E...gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E., gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD2BH).
SD23H, works, c.l., bbls..gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49¼- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. works, gal. .62¼- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works...gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., works..gal. .55½- —
19 dms. to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone,[6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10¼- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¼- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms., c.l...gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks .....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.12.62 - —
18 dms., c.l.....gal.12.65½- —
1 to 17 dms.....gal.12.85½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - .25
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works..lb. .0888- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[1,6] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd..gal. .66¾- —
55 gals, c.l., dlvd....gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd.gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd...gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .47 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis. lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, normal, dms., wks..gal. .67 - .70

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .44 - .50
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.....lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.50
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.54
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .28½
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.gal. .80¼- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .82¼- —
tanks, works.....gal. .77¼- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .1340- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1390- —
tanks .....lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Alum, ammonia,[2] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
potash, gran., bbls., wks.100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash, chrome, bbls.....lb. .12¼- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. .10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd...lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd.,[3] com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .09¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[3] heavy, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0310- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9¾% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, works.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, bbls., dms.lb. .15 - .19
Naphthenates, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24¾- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15¾- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works..., 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
Aluminum, 98-99%, [4,5,6] c.l...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
grade B, 200-lb. dms..lb. .54 - —
tnk, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
fine, grade B, 250-lb. dms..lb. .56 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .58 - —
powdered,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .86 - —
grade B, 325 mesh, 275-lb. dms..lb. .57 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm..lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
bots. .....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, cys., works, frt. equal..ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14 - —
Aqua, 24°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content), lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. cp. frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0589- .0614
Bichromate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
dms. .....lb. .32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms.....lb. .08½- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., fib. dms., kgs..lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .16 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, agua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80% anhyd., bbls..lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs...lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1,6] fertilizer grade, 32.5 nitrogen, bgs., producing point..ton.47.50 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Ammonia oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs...lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works...lb. .18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 35%, cbys., works..lb. .06 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- .17½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .062 - —
NF, bots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35
cans .....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .55 - .60
import, natural, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Spanish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .29½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Annatto,[6] paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .08 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .18¾- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[6,1] bgs., c.l.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt,[1] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide,[1] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs, ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Apple syrup,[1] bbls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecolin hydrobromide, bots...oz.11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity..60.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity..52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), bots....lb. 1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.lb. 5.58 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .55
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis....ton.44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis....ton.33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis....ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo mines..ton.30.50 - —
Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bulk, c.l., N. Y..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitute, bgs., l.c.l., refinery, N. J. or Ill..lb. .08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340 F. fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-330 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs. gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Asphaltum, Mexican, refd., dms., Texas refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barbasco root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works... ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
sulphur-free, paper bgs., wks. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .56 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd.ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.113.00 - —

Barium chloride, tech., in bbls., $2 per ton higher. Sales zones are:—1, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Md., Ohio, New England States, N. J., N. Y., Pa., Va., Wis., and principal cities of W. bank Miss. R., N. of Miss., No. of Ark. line; 2, Ala., Fla., Ga., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; 3, Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Ia., Minn., Mo., N. Mex., Utah; 4, Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.... ton.25.35 - —
paper bags, l.c.l., same basis, ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines, ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[1] bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works, ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, N.F., dms.....lb. .85 - .95
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minneque, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 95%, ret. dms., works..lb. 2.05 - 2.35
Beth root, bls.....lb. .42 - .45
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.86
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.46
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls... lb. 1.20 - 1.33
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 82-86%, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
bots., cns.....lb. 2.51 - 2.59
Subphocarbolate, bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., bots.....lb. 3.71 - 3.76
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[2] bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. East..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
Black, 3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast prices are 1½c. higher, ex dock or whse.

Carbon,[6] heads, comp., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .07½- —
regular uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd., or whse..lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38¼- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine, A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .30 - .35
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., wks.... ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,6] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60
Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 5.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. No stocks
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. R. of Miss. River including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis, lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Cobalt,[2] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis.. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.30 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron, Chinese, bbls., same basis. .36 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Soluble, bbls., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, tungstic,..lb. 4.00 - —
molybdic .....lb. 3.50 - —
Potash, C.P., bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis.lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .12 - .18
reg. grades, bbls., same basis. lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,[1] tungstic, bbls. lb. 3.30 - —
molybdic, bbls.....lb. 3.15 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.96 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis. lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bleflag root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.31.00 - —
Bone meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.47.00 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.37.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Borax,[2] tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld.....ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).

CYANAMID RESIN REVIEW

A Monthly Report On Timely Developments In Surface Coating Materials

New resin vehicle developed to meet Maritime "SPECS" for quick-drying red lead and zinc chromate primers used to protect steel plate from salt water corrosion

To provide the durable protection against salt water corrosion required of primer coats in service with our Merchant Marine in subarctic and tropical waters, Cyanamid has formulated REZYL* 822-1.

This vehicle has been especially developed to meet the requirements of the new U. S. Maritime Commission Specification No. 52-MC-21. This specification defines a vehicle to be used in the new U. S. Maritime Commission Specifications No. 52-MC-23 and No. 52-MC-29 describing a quick-drying red lead primer and a zinc chromate primer, respectively.

REZYL 822-1 meets all of the composition requirements and special performance requirements of Specification No. 52-MC-21 including compatibility with raw linseed oil and kettle-bodied linseed oil. It can be reduced with mineral spirits and shows low reactivity with zinc oxide. REZYL 822-1 imparts the fast dry needed in primers of this type for application under difficult weather conditions.

Get "WAR PAINT... Cyanamid Resins for Specification Finishes"

In which are accurately correlated the U.S. Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and other specifications with the specific resins that will meet their requirements. Complete suggested formulations are given for many of the more important specifications. Cyanamid technicians have had wide experience and are anxious to help you with your specification formulating problems.

We are proud that both of the Cyanamid plants making synthetic resins and many other chemicals for the war effort have been awarded the Army-Navy "E".

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REZYL*, TEGLAC*, BEETLE*, MELMAC*, PHENAC** Resins . . . AERO* Brand Ester Gum . . . Natural Resins . . . Plasticizers . . . Solvents . . . Chemical Driers . . . Metallic Soaps . . . Waxes

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. **Trade mark

Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	.30
single pkgs., same basis	lb.	.30	.35
Bromoform, USP	bots.	1.50	—
Bromstyrol	lb.	4.80	5.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).			
gold, litho., cns., dms., works.	lb.	.60	.65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis	lb.	.80	1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis	lb.	.85	1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis	lb.	.45	.50
Broomtop, bls	lb.	.13	.15
Brown,[2] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works	lb.	.12	—
metallic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½	—
Sap, crystals, works	lb.	.12	—
powdered	lb.	.13	—
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works	lb.	.03¾	.05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.0235	—
Italian type, bbls., works	lb.	.06¾	.16¾
raw, American, bbls., works	lb.	.04	.10
Italian type, bbls., wks.	lb.	.08	.10
umber, Amer., bbls., works	lb.	.03¾	—
Italian type, bbls., works	lb.	.04¾	—
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y.	lb.	.04¾	—
Brown, umber, Turkey type, f.o.b. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans,	lb.	.05¼	—
Kansas City	lb.	.05¾	—
Minneapolis	lb.	.0535	—
Pittsburgh	lb.	.05	—
ex car, Los Angeles	lb.	.05¾	—
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle	lb.	.05½	—
ex whse., Los Angeles	lb.	.05⅞	—
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle	lb.	.05¾	—
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works	lb.	.09	—
special, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12	—
Brucine, 100 oz. cns	oz.	.35	—
sulphate, 100 oz. cns	oz.	.30	—
Byronia root, bls	lb.	.65	.75
Buchu leaves, bls	lb.	.80	.85
Buckthorn bark, bls	lb.	.78	.80
Berries, bgs	lb.	.70	.75
Burdock root, bls	lb.	.30	.32
Burgundy pitch, dms	lb.	.06	—
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.03½	—
Butternut bark, bls	lb.	.15	.17
Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.1755	—
l.c.l., frt. same basis	lb.	.1805	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1655	—
other production, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1870	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1920	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1800	—
Butyl acetate, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾	—
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.			
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08½	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)			
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	—
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.09	—
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
Ether (see Ether, butyl).			
Lactate, dms	lb.	.20½	—
Laurate, dms., works	lb.	.42	—
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works	lb.	.35	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.29	—
Phenylacetate, dms	lb.	2.00	2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate)			
Propionate, dms., dlvd	lb.	.16½	.17
tanks	lb.	.15½	—
Stearate, dms	lb.	.31	.31½
Butyric ether, bots	gal.	6.50	6.95
cns., works	lb.	.65	.70
dms., works	lb.	.60	—

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] jars	lb.	1.65	1.70
bots.	lb.	1.84	1.91
Iodide,[6] bots.	lb.	4.28	—
cns.	lb.	4.00	—
Cadmium lithopone (see Yellow).			
Metal,[1,4] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.	lb.	.95	—
Ingots or sticks	lb.	.90	—
Red (see Red).			
Selenide (see Red).			
Sulphide (see Yellow).			
Caffeine,[2] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	2.80	2.88
25 to 100 lbs.	lb.	2.95	3.10
smaller lots	lb.	3.15	3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	3.00	3.08
25 to 100 lbs.	lb.	3.15	3.30
smaller lots	lb.	3.35	3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	1.95	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.05	2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.	lb.	5.29	5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
Calamus root, dom., bls.	lb.	.40	.45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs.		3.00	4.00
Arsenate,[6] bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.07	.08
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½	.08½
Bromide, jars	lb.	.65	.70
Carbide,[1,6] dms., works	ton.	50.00	—
dms., dlvd., c.l.	ton.	87.00	95.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).			
Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd.	ton.	18.50	35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd	ton.	21.50	23.50
5-ton lots	ton.	28.50	41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks.	ton.	7.50	—
purified, cryst., bbls., jars	lb.	.28	.29
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	ton.	18.00	21.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd	ton.	21.45	25.45
5-ton lots	ton.	28.45	40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls.	lb.	.52	—
dms.	lb.	.57	.58
cns.	lb.	.70	—
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.			
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	—
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.40	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.65	—
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.62	.65
Iodide, bots., jars	lb.	4.04	4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls.	lb.	.35	.37
Mandelate, dense, dm.	lb.	2.05	2.10
fluffy, dms.	lb.	2.05	2.10
Naphthenates, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.22½	—
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.28	.29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots.	per gram.	.25	—
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works	ton.	75.00	—
food grade, 10 bbls., or over, works	lb.	.07	.07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works	lb.	.08	.09
1 to 4 bbls., works	lb.	.10	—
medicinal, bbls.	lb.	.11½	.12
dms.	lb.	.12½	.13
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.06	.06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0685	—
Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½	—
Tallates, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.13¼	.19½
Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bags, c.l., works	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	.28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).			
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	45.00	—
80%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	—
luminous, tins, works	lb.	1.00	—
Sulphocarbolate, bbls.	lb.	.49	—
Calcium-strontium-sulphide, phosphorent, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	1.50	1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.	lb.	3.25	3.30
Calomel,[2] bbls., dms.	lb.	2.95	2.96
bots.	lb.	3.08	3.12
Camphor, natural	lb.	No stocks	
synth, tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.41½	—
10 bbls (1,500 lbs)	lb.	.44	—
5 to 9 bbls.	lb.	.44½	—
1 to 4 bbls.	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.83½	—
Monobromate, dms.	lb.	3.10	3.25
smaller lots	lb.	.47½	.84½
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.68½	—
1,000-lb lots	lb.	.69½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.70½	—
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.81½	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.82½	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Canella alba bark, bls.	lb.	.20	.30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
powd., bbs.	lb.	No stocks	
Russian, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
powd., bbs.	lb.	No stocks	
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Caramel coloring, bbls.	gal.	.70	1.10
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs.	lb.	1.10	1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.70	.72
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.63	.64
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.52	.53
natural, bgs.	lb.	.46	.47
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works.	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.80	—
90%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.75	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85	—
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).			
Diethyl, l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.225	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.235	—
tanks, works	lb.	.215	—
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾	—
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07	.07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	.08½
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06	.08
Tetrachloride,[5] Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.73	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80	—
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.07	—
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87	—
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14	—
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.94	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.00	—

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HOOKER ACID CHLORIDES
Developing new products? Changing your present processes? HOOKER Acid Chlorides offer interesting possibilities. Good examples are HOOKER Meta Nitrobenzoyl Chloride, now used primarily as a dyestuff intermediate, and HOOKER Para Nitrobenzoyl Chloride, used principally in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals.
Specifications on HOOKER Acid Chlorides follow:

ACETYL CHLORIDE — CH_3COCl

This highly active chemical can be utilized in the Friedel-Crafts reaction to introduce the acetyl group into other organic compounds, producing dyes, perfumes, pharmaceuticals and many other chemicals. It reacts readily with amines to give acetamino derivatives and with alcohols to give esters of acetic acid.

HOOKER Acetyl Chloride is a clear, colorless, liquid, specific gravity 1.1051 at 20°/4° C, boiling at 50.9° C; molecular weight 78.5.

BENZOYL CHLORIDE — C_6H_5COCl

This is a chemical of exceptionally high purity in which the chlorine group is extremely reactive. It enters into Friedel-Crafts reactions producing benzophenone, benzoyl benzoic acid and similar compounds which are used in the dye, perfume, pharmaceutical and chemical industries; it reacts energetically with alcohols to give esters of benzoic acid; it reacts with hydrogen peroxide to produce benzoyl peroxide.

HOOKER Benzoyl Chloride is a clear, colorless, liquid, specific gravity 1.2187 at 15°/15° C., boiling point 198° C., freezing point —0.9° C. minimum; molecular weight 140.5.

META NITROBENZOYL CHLORIDE — $C_6H_4NO_2COCl$

This is an active chemical which can be ued to provide an aromatic nucleus containing a nitro group in the meta position, through reaction of the acid group with alcohols, amines and others. The nitro group of these derivatives may be reduced to the amine which extends the usefulness of this product. It is used primarily in the manufacture of dyes.

HOOKER Meta Nitrobenzoyl Chloride is a yellow, crystalline, solid, boiling range 275 to 278° C., melting point 31° C. minimum, molecular weight 185.5.

PARA NITROBENZOYL CHLORIDE — $C_6H_4NO_2COCl$

This product has properties similar to Meta Nitrobenzoyl Chloride except that the nitro group is in the para position. It is used in the production of local anaesthetic such as "Procaine" and "Novocaine". It is used also in the production of dyes.

HOOKER Para Nitrobenzoyl Chloride is a yellow crystalline solid, boiling range 202 to 205° C. at 105 mm, melting point 70° C. minimum, molecular weight 185.5.

PHOSGENE — $COCl_2$

Phosgene is a very reactive chemical which is capable of providing many interesting derivatives. It reacts with organic acids to give acid chlorides and anhydrides, with alcohols to give dialkyl and chloralkyl esters of carbonic acid, with sodium salts of phenols to give diaryl esters of carbonic acid; it reacts with amine hydrochlorides to form carabamyl or urea hydrochlorides.

HOOKER Phosgene is a clear, yellow liquid at temperatures below 8° C. and a colorless gas at highter temperatures, specific gravity of liquid 1.392 at 19°/4° C., molecular weight 98.9.

PROPIONYL CHLORIDE — CH_3CH_2COCl

This product is valuable because it provides a convenient source of the propionyl group since the chloride group is highly active and may be reacted off readily. It enters into Friedel-Crafts reactions to give propiophenone with benzene, and keto acids with aromatic acids; it reacts with alcohols and phenols to produce esters of propionic acid, and with ammonia to give propionamide.

HOOKER Propionyl Chloride is a clear, colorless liquid, specific gravity 1.061 at 15.5°/15.5° C., boiling range 73 to 82° C., molecular weight 92.5.

We will gladly send samples for laboratory investigation, or additional information on all HOOKER products. We now make more than a hundred, can make others. A list of HOOKER Chemicals, giving formulas, descriptions, uses, and shipping data is available. Write for bulletin J12.

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HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

FIGHT INFLATION BY BUYING ADDITIONAL WAR BONDS

4848

Carbon tetrachloride, 5 or 10-gal, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l..gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
5, 52½-gal. dms., 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O, Pa, R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.65 Nom.
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
green, Aleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.08 Nom.
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05

Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.85 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —

Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .31 - .32
Case hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .08¾- —
Casein,[1,6] domestic, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, ship't point..lb. .24 - —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .24¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, same basis..lb. .23½- —
20 to 99 bgs., same basis.lb. .23¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis. lb. .26¼- —
imported, bgs., 100 lbs. or more, f.o.b. source..lb. .10 - .12

Cassia,[1] Bavaria, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .60 Nom.
regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
shortstick .....lb. .52 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.

Cassia, fistula, bskts.....lb. .23 - .24
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works.. unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -13.00
synth.. bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.25 - 2.40
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Catnip, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate,[4,5] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .35 - —
Triacetate,[4,5] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld..lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —

Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —

Chamomile, Hungary type, cc..lb. .58 - .60
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.

Charcoal,[1,6] pinewood, bulk, c.l. f.o.b. Southern shipping points..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l., in bags, same basis. ton.30.00 - —
gran.,[1] pulv.,[1] bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South. ton.39.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.41.60 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07

Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .028¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .022¾- —
powdered, 65% tan.....lb. .065 - —

Chillies (see Pepper, red).

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.. ton.41.00 - —

Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95

Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works. lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —

Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.lb. .05¼- —
contracts .....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .23
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33

Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —

Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —

Chrome ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).

Chrysarobin, bot.....lb. 6.08 - 6.09

Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
yellow, quill, bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.

Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 oz. .80 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .89 + .13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + 13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs.oz. .66 + .13½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .42 + 13½*

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 3.90

Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .53 - .53½
No. 2, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.

Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75

Citrine ointment,[7] cns., dms., jars..lb. .98 - 1.20

Citronellal, bots.. dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00

Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .21 - .21½

Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50

Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., l.c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
ref., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —

Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., kgs.. lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co., kgs...lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Naphthenates, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .31 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinates, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyates, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% a., kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.lb. .25 - —
Cocilliana bark, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
blue, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
cns. .....lb. .23 - .23½
flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .22
cns. .....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .15
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba balsam, Peru, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .53
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd.lb. .26 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14¾- .17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
fodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,6] electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .12½
Naphthenates, 6%-8% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works...lb. .19 - .22
red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22

GATEWAY TO PROGRESS

In early times, the Old Fort at Niagara was a strategic portal to the vast unexplored West. Scene of many historic episodes, this outpost was a landmark in man's pioneering quest for a new and better world.

Yet the modern Niagara area is an even greater tribute to the efforts of the pioneers. For it is today one of the great industrial areas of the world. Built up by later generations of pioneers in manufacturing and hydro-electric power derived from the Falls, it is the source of tremendous quantities of chemicals and other important materials with which the America of today is defending the freedom of men throughout the world. As a leading chemical manufacturer in this area, Niagara Alkali Company is using all of its long and valuable experience and modern production facilities to increase the volume and improve the quality of such vital materials.

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CAUSTIC POTASH • CAUSTIC SODA • PARADICHLOROBENZENE
CARBONATE OF POTASH • LIQUID CHLORINE

An Essential Part Of America's Great Chemical Enterprise

ARMY E NAVY

Niagara ALKALI COMPANY

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Copper, oxychloride-sulphate, bgs.,	lb.	.17 -	.20
Resinates, precip., 8.3% Cu,	125-lb. dms.	.15½-	—
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bbls.,	c.l., works	5.00 -	—
	7,200 to 36,000 lbs.	5.15 -	—
	2,700 to 7,200 lbs.	5.25 -	—
	700 to 2,700 lbs.	5.50 -	—
monohydrated, dealers, dms.,	c.l., works	8.95	-10.05
bags in drums		9.95	-10.95
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l.,	works	17.00 -	—
bbls., c.l., works		20.00 -	—
l.c.l., 25, wks		1.55 -	—
1-4, works		2.00 -	—
bulk, c.l., works		14.00 -	—
Copra, Coast, ship't		No prices	
Coriander seed,[1] Indian, bgs.		No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.		No stocks	
Cornsilk, bls.		.22 -	.28
Corn sugar, tanners[6], chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.		3.606 -	—
slabs, bbls., c.l.		3.525 -	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.		3.681 -	—
43°, bbls., c.l.		3.731 -	—
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms.,	50 lbs. or more	2.39 -	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or	more	2.34 -	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.		.13 -	.19
Cottonseed hull ash,[6] 32-36% pot-	ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton. 1.00 -	—
Meal, 41%, mills		ton.45.00 -	—
Coumarin,[3] cns., makers, primary	dist., lb., 5 lbs. or more	2.75 -	—
	smaller lots	2.90 -	3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.		.60 -	.65
Cranesbill root, bls.		.18	Nom.
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one	ship't	.57½-	—
	smaller lots, bbls.	.58 -	—
	kgs.	.58½-	—

Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.		lb. 2.10 -	2.38
Coaltar, oil,[3] crude, tanks,	works	gal. .15½-	—
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works		gal. .26 -	—
tanks, works		gal. .18 -	.18½
solution, tanks, works		gal. .141 -	—
Wood, Beech, bots.		lb. 1.04 -	—
cbys., dms.		lb. .85 -	—
Hardwood, USP, bots.		lb. .60 -	.77
Pine, dms.		gal. .28 -	—
Cresol,[3,6] special resin grades,	dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb. .09½-	.10¼
l.c.l., same basis		lb. .10 -	.11
tanks, same basis		lb. .08¾-	.09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight	equald.	lb. .10¾-	.11¼
l.c.l., same basis		lb. .11¼-	.11¾
tanks, same basis		lb. .10 -	.10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110	gals., l.c.l., works	lb. .15 -	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works		lb. .18 -	—
Cryolite, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	9.50 -	—
	smaller lots 100 lbs.	10.00 -	—
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.		lb. .06½-	—
	smaller lots, works	lb. .09¼-	—
Cube root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone,	bbls.	lb. .35 -	—
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.			
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.		lb. .70 -	.80
powd., cs.		lb. .80 -	.90
Culver's root, bls.		lb. .27 -	.2b
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.		lb. .16 -	.16½
Indian, bgs.		lb. .16½-	.16¾
Morocco, bgs.		lb. .16¾-	.17¼
Persian, bgs.		lb. .15¾-	.16
Cyanamide,[6,8] fertilizer mixing	grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts	unit-ton. 1.52½-	—
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same	basis	unit-ton. 1.62½-	—
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, wks.		lb. .14 -	.16

Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., frt.	alld. E.	lb. .10½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.		lb. .11 -	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.		lb. .09½-	—
Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt, allds., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 3c. hugher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.			
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, wks.		lb. .21 -	.23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks.		lb. .30 -	.32
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.,		lb. .30 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.		lb. .30½-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.		lb. .29 -	—
Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. allds., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.			
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.,	gal.	.27 -	—

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Damiana leaves, bls.		lb. .14 -	.15
Dandelion root, bls.		lb. .25 -	.32
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms.,	dlvd.	lb. .35 -	—
Deertongue, bls.		lb. .21	Nom.
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] paper	bgs., works	ton.34.25 -	—
Degras,[1,6] common, bbls.		lb. .10 -	.12
neutral, bbls.		lb. .27½-	.29
Derris root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone,	bbls.	lb. .35 -	—
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.			

Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	4.61 -	—
	Chicago 100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
l.c.l.,	100 lbs.	4.71 -	—
	Chicago 100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.36 -	—
	Chicago 100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
l.c.l.,	100 lbs.	4.46 -	—
	Chicago 100 lbs.	4.20 -	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.31 -	—
	Chicago 100 lbs.	3.95 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.41 -	—
	Chicago 100 lbs.	4.05 -	—
Potato, bgs., c.l.		lb. .10 -	—
l.c.l.		lb. .10¼-	.11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, bots.		lb. 6.00 -	7.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).			
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb. .2170-	.2200
l.c.l., dlvd.		lb. .2220-	.2250
tanks, dlvd.		lb. .2070-	.2100
Sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works.		lb. .25 -	—
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks.		lb. .61 -	—
l.c.l., works		lb. .64 -	—
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms. c.l.,	works	lb. .18 -	—
l.c.l.		lb. .21 -	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., chemically pure, bgs., c.l., Atlantic	Coast	lb. .07 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse.		lb. .10 -	.16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific	Coast	ton.22.00	-25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.		ton.45.00 -	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic	coast	ton.55.00	-59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.		ton.65.00	-90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l.,		ton.	No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l.,	c.l.f.	lb. .02 -	.03
l.c.l.		lb. .04 -	.06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns.,	works	lb. .2510-	—
1-gal. cns., same basis		lb. .2710-	—
dms., returnable, c.l., same	basis	lb. .2060-	.2250
l.c.l., same basis		lb. .2110-	.2300
tanks, same basis		lb. .1960-	.2150
Sebacate, dms., works		lb. .497 -	.517
Tartrate, dms.		lb. .92 -	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works,		lb. .61 -	—
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l.,	works	lb. .15 -	—
l.c.l.		lb. .16 -	—
tanks		lb. .14 -	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.		lb. .25 -	—
refd., 99%, dms.		lb. .30 -	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb. .3020-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.		lb. .3070-	—
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb. .2025-	.2120
l.c.l.		lb. .2075-	.2170
tanks		lb. .1926-	.2066
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.		lb. .15 -	—
l.c.l., works.		lb. .14 -	—
tanks		lb. .12 -	—
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms.,	works, frt. alld. E. of Miss.	R. lb. .75 -	—
Diethylaniline, dms.		lb. .40 -	—
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks.,		lb. .14 -	—
l.c.l., works.		lb. .15½-	—
Monobutylether, dms., works.		lb. .22½-	.24¼
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l.,	works	lb. .14½-	—
l.c.l., works.		lb. .15½-	—
tanks, works.		lb. .13½-	—
Digitalis leaves, dms.		lb. .60 -	.65
Diglycol laurate, dms.		lb. .81 -	.82
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.		lb. .17 -	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.		lb. .22 -	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works,		lb. .19 -	—
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.		lb.	No stocks
dewhiskered, bgs.		lb.	No stocks
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l.,	dlvd.	lb. .1875-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.		lb. .1925-	—
tanks, dlvd.		lb. .1775-	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.		lb. .85 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.		lb. .90 -	—
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l.		lb. .23 -	—
l.c.l., dms.		lb. .24 -	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 30° min.		lb. .18 -	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.		lb. .14 -	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.		lb. .35 -	.38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.		lb. .22 -	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms.		lb. .18 -	—
oily, dms.		lb. .05 -	—
Diorthotoluoiguanidin,[6] dms., tons.	dlvd.	lb. .44 -	—
	smaller lots	lb. .46 -	.47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.		lb. .20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis		lb. .21 -	—
tanks, same basis		lb. .19 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, dms., works		gal. .56 -	.58
tanks		gal. .52 -	—
dest., dist., dms.		gal. .55 -	.58
tanks		gal. .45 -	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works.		lb. .15 -	—
l.c.l., works.		lb. .16 -	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.		lb. .48 -	.50
dms.		lb. .43 -	.45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.		lb. .28 -	—
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons.		lb. .35 -	—
	smaller lots	lb. .36 -	.37
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).			
Divi-divi,[6] bgs., ex dock		ton.63.00	-70.00
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF,	bls.	lb. .50 -	.55
dom., bls.		lb. .36 -	.45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.		lb. .15 -	.20
Dover's powder, USP, cns.		lb. 2.75	Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.		lb. .85 -	.90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for	foods, drugs and cosmetics:—		
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.		lb.13.50 -	—
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns.		lb.13.50 -	—
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns.		lb.13.50 -	—
FD&C green, No. 2, cns.		lb.17.50 -	—
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.		lb.2.. -	—
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1,	cns.	lb. 2.90 -	—
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.		lb. 3.65 -	—
	food, drugs and cosmetics:—		
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.		lb. 6.00 -	—
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.		lb. 3.15 -	—
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.		lb.17.50 -	—
FD&C red, No.4, cns.		lb. 5.75 -	—
FD&C red, No. 2 cns.		lb. 4.15 -	—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1,	cns.	lb. 8.50 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.		lb. 2.65 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.		lb. 2.65 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 5 cns.		lb. 3.15 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.		lb. 3.15 -	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for	drugs and cosmetics:—		
Black, D&C black, No. 1.		lb. 8.35 -	—
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.		lb.13.50 -	—
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns.		lb.12.35 -	—
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns.		lb.12.35 -	—
D&C green, No. 6, cns.		lb.12.35 -	—
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3,	cns.	lb. 8.35 -	—
D&C orange, No. 4, cns.		lb.15.35 -	—
D&C orange, No. 10, cns.		lb.15.35 -	—
D&C orange, No. 11, cns.		lb.17.35 -	—

Canada Calling—

G. H. WOOD & CO. LIMITED

Industrial Sanitation: HEAD OFFICE, LABORATORY AND FACTORY, 328 KEELE ST. TORONTO, ONT.

November Nineteenth,
19 43.

Mr. Ira P. MacNair,
Soap and Sanitary Chemicals,
New York City.

Dear Mr. MacNair:

We are interested in adding one or two important lines to our "Post-War" sales and production program.

Offices and warehouses are maintained in all principal Canadian cities and our trade is serviced by fifty sales-technicians. Factories are operated at Toronto and Montreal, with a fully equipped laboratory at Toronto, assuring uniform production.

"G. H. WOOD'S" Products are sold to over 25,000 accounts, including hospitals...industries...schools...hotels... public buildings...railroads, etc.

In addition, the "G. H. WOOD'S" Package Line, comprising toiletries, moth repellents, deodorizers and papetries, is sold to practically every department, syndicate, drug and grocery store throughout Canada.

Enquiries from those interested in granting us exclusive production and sales rights in Canada for products that we could manufacture and sell, should be addressed to us at our head office - Toronto, Canada.

Yours sincerely,

G. H. WOOD & COMPANY LIMITED

G. H. Wood

General Manager.

GHWood:EJ

CANADA'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF SANITARY PRODUCTS

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—

Red, D&C red, No. 5	lb.	6.00	—
D&C red, No. 17	lb.	8.35	—
D&C red, No. 18	lb.	18.35	—
D&C red, No. 19 cns	lb.	15.35	—
D&C red, No. 22, cns	lb.	8.35	—
D&C red, No. 33, cns	lb.	13.35	—
D&C red, No. 37, cns	lb.	12.35	—
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns.	lb.	8.35	—
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns	lb.	8.35	—
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns	lb.	10.35	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use, drugs and cosmetics:—

Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Red, Ext., D&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.35	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 3	lb.	21.85	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 8	lb.	7.85	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	8.35	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

36 Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65	.70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	1.00
52 Victoria violet	lb.	.80	1.00
165 Lake red C	lb.	.70	.80
170 Fast red A[6]	lb.	.56	.60
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	1.60
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	.90
189 Lake red R, powd.	lb.	3.00	3.10
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35	.42
204 Chrome black A	lb.	.42	.45
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	2.00
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	.80
289 Fast Cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	1.00
299 Chrome black F	lb.	.85	.88
304 Paper yellow	lb.	.83	.90
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	.85
328 Direct cast scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.25
365 Chrysophenin G	lb.	.58	.70
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	1.20
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	1.30
394 Direct violet N	lb.	.80	.85
401 Developed black BHN	lb.	.45	.60
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66	.70
415 Direct orange B	lb.	.60	.70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	.73
429 Direct brown M	lb.	.55	.57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65	.90
496 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	.50
502 Direct azurin G	lb.	.75	.80
512 Direct blue RD	lb.	.80	1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.20	1.30
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	1.00
529 Direct fast black FF	lb.	.55	1.00
581 Direct black EW	lb.	.50	.54
582 Direct black RX	lb.	.35	.45
592 Direct green B	lb.	.50	.55
594 Direct green G	lb.	.50	.55
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.95	1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	1.50
696 Acid violet	lb.	1.00	3.00
812 Primulin	lb.	.70	.73
814 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35	.50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste	lb.	.15	.18
Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	1.00
Sulphur black	lb.	.20	.25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	1.00
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	.50
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[5] (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—

Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	.50
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	.54
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	.50
Zambesi black	lb.	.75	.80
Black:—			
865 Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.36	.44
Blue:—			
7075 Alizarin astral base	lb.	15.00	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base	lb.	6.00	—
Brown:—			
Brown	lb.	1.15	—
Green:—			
1078 Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00	—
Green	lb.	.75	—
Orange:—			
24 Sudan I	lb.	.75	—
Red shade	lb.	.75	—
Red:—			
75 Sudan II	lb.	1.05	—
258 Sudan IV	lb.	.95	—
680 Oil violet	lb.	.50	—
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink)	lb.	2.50	—
1080 Anthraquinone,[8] violet base	lb.	6.00	—
Yellow:—			
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow	lb.	.90	—
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75	—
81 Yellow OB	lb.	1.40	2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—			
246 Naphthol blue black S	lb.	.50	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	1.85	—
861 Indulin	lb.	.87	—
873 Methylene gray	lb.	1.50	—
909 New blue P	lb.	1.20	—
922 Methylene blue	lb.	1.00	—
1054 Alizarin saphirol B	lb.	1.90	—
1180 Indigotin IA	lb.	.85	—
Blue:—			
714 Patent blue A	lb.	1.05	1.10
Brown:—			
231 Bismarck brown G	lb.	.47	.62
234 Resorcin brown Y	lb.	.65	—
235 Resorcin dark brown R	lb.	.66	—
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.47	.62
793 Phosphin	lb.	4.65	—
Green:—			
5 Naphthol green B	lb.	1.90	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.35	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.00	—
666 Guinea green B	lb.	1.15	—
737 Wool green S	lb.	.58	—
924 Methylene green B	lb.	1.55	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	2.00	—
Orange:—			
10 Chrysoidin G	lb.	.44	—
21 Chrysoidin R	lb.	.41	—
27 Orange G	lb.	.50	—
31 Amidonaphthol red G	lb.	.42	—
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B	lb.	.68	—
151 Orange Y	lb.	.31	.33
161 Orange R	lb.	.34	—
Red:—			
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.48	—
88 Fast red B	lb.	1.05	—
176 Fast red A[6]	lb.	.54	—
179 Azorubin	lb.	.60	—
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX	lb.	.72	.75
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.60	—
252 Brilliant crocein M	lb.	.68	—
677 Fuchsin	lb.	2.10	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.50	—
752 Rhodamine 6B	lb.	4.50	—
768 Eosin G	lb.	1.50	—
841 Safranin	lb.	1.45	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Violet:—			
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.70	.75
681 Crystal violet C	lb.	1.75	—
695 Acid violet 4BN	lb.	.88	—
Yellow:—			
10 (Naphthol yellow S	lb.	.88	—
138 Metanil yellow	lb.	.56	.58
656 Fast light yellow	lb.	1.25	—
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.15	—
640 Tartrazin	lb.	.80	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.27	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—			
864 Nigrosin	lb.	.36	.44
Blue:—			
860 Indulin	lb.	.60	.70
Brown:—			
331 Bismarck brown	lb.	1.50	—
Green:—			
637 Malachite green base	lb.	2.00	—
Orange:—			
20 Chrysoidin G	lb.	.95	—
21 Chrysoidin R	lb.	.96	—
Red:—			
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base	lb.	7.25	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	4.75	—
Yellow:—			
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow	lb.	.75	—
655 Auramine	lb.	2.00	—
800 Chinolin yellow SS	lb.	2.00	—
Violet:—			
680 Methyl violet base	lb.	.85	—

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	No stocks	
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.15	—
Imported	lb.	No stocks	
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.57	.58
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.16	.18
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.25	.26
select, bndls	lb.	.25	.26
Emetine hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	21.00	33.00
Ephedra, bls	lb.	.21	.22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots.	oz.	1.15	1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins	oz.	.95	1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.65	—
Hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs.	oz.	.65	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.50	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more	oz.	.48	—
Epinephrine, synth, USP, bots.,	gram	.75	—
Epsom salt, tech., bgs.	100 lbs.	1.80	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	1.90	—
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.50	—
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.35	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.60	—
kgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	2.60	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	2.85	—
Epsom salt, dried, bgs, l.c.l.	lb.	.06	.09

Epsom salt prices are freight equalised with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, dms	lb.	1.40	1.45
ESerine, bots	os.	No prices	
Sulphate, 1-gram vials	vial	2.10	—
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).			
Amyl (see Amyl ether).			
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd	lb	.30	—
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).			
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs.	lb.	.93	1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms	lb.	.11	.16
USP, anethesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns.	lb.	.60	.61
synthetic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
tanks	lb	.12½	—
Ethyl acetate,[9,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.1170	.1250
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.1220	.1250
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.1070	.1100
96-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.,	lb.	.12¼	.13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12⅝	.13⅝
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	.12¼
NF, dms	lb.	.14½	.15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.37½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	—
Benzoate, bots	lb.	.90	1.00
Bromide, tech., dms	lb.	.50	.55
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	.58	—
Chloride, dms	lb.	.18	.20
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	3.50	3.85
Formate, cns., dms	lb.	.27½	.90
Iodide, bots	lb.	3.50	3.60
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.32½	.39½
Myristate, dms., works	lb.	.58	—
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	.75	1.25
Oleate, dms., works	lb.	.47	—
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.77	—
Ethylcellulose,[4] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.50	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52	.60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.80	—
Ethylene dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb.	.0642	—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0691	—
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld	lb.	.0991	—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0941	—
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0742	—
West of Rockies, same basis	lb.	.0792	—
Ethyleneglycol,[3,4] dms., c.l	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11	—
tanks	lb	.09	—
Monobutylether,[4] dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	.20½
tanks, works	lb.	.15½	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	.16½
tanks, works	lb.	.13½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., dms	lb.	.12½	.15½
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	—
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.57	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	10.55	10.75

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OPD—12-27-1943 16

INSIDE NEWS

DECEMBER PREPARED BY NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 1943

U.S. Tin Supply Depends Largely On Texas Smelter Constructed In The Nick Of Time

Young technician uses balance to determine amount of tin in slag after extraction from Bolivian ore. Laboratory control helps insure high metal recovery at Longhorn plant.

News of U. S. tin resources is now being made available through the heavy veil of censorship which shrouds this strategic metal.

Among many stories of unpreparedness before Pearl Harbor, this is a story of foresight and enterprise on the part of both Government and Industry.

Realizing the danger of being cut off from processed metal by seizure of smelters in the Dutch East Indies and bombing of smelters in the British Isles, the U. S. secured Bolivia's entire tin output for a smelter yet to be built. When negotiations were completed, construction of the big smelter in Texas began.

The Billiton Company, experienced in East Indies tin production, built the Longhorn plant on the Texas Gulf Coast, from which tin was delivered by April 5th, 1942.

Behind this achievement is the long-standing realization of the unsatisfactory dependence of U. S. tin on distant foreign sources. At the same time, it was realized that Bolivian ores were of lower grade, would require hard rock mining methods, while East Indian high grade ores were largely alluvial. In 1937, territories now under Japanese control produced 140,000 long tons, Bolivia only 25,000.

The U. S. has always used more tin than any other nation in the world but never smeltered it on a major scale until today. Dutch and British smelters, closer to sources of supply, were more economical. As a result, two smelters constructed during World War I were abandoned because they did not pay.

Today, the Government smelter in Texas is producing 50,000 long tons a year. 498

Typhus Controls

American medical discoveries which promise to wipe out typhus fever among American forces all over the world have been announced. Much is preventive medicine. Since body lice are carriers of typhus, American discovery of a chemical which will kill cooties and their eggs is hailed as a miraculous discovery. 499

Ecuadorian Hemp

A new source of fibre has been discovered in the Pasaje area of Ecuador and 500 plants of the African bowstring hemp type are under cultivation. It is reported to be "as good as, if not better than, sisal hemp". With manila hemp cut off by the war, the Americas are cooperating in a program to increase fibre production. 500

Polyvinyl Compounds

Polyvinyl compounds in a special form are claimed to make an excellent undercoat when it is desired or necessary to coat rubber surfaces with a lacquer of oil varnish, according to a recent British patent. Rubber balls, for example, can be so coated to produce a very adherent finish. 501

Vegetable Rash

Some vegetable dehydrators have reported that their employes working at trimming tables and the like have been troubled with a rash or swelling of the hands—a sort of vegetable poisoning. Since prevention is more important than remedy, some plants use a special chemical preparation which is in most cases a preventive as well as remedy, to supplement wearing of rubber gloves, keeping hands as dry as possible and washing with disinfectant soap. 502

Effective Finishes

Hammered metal finishes are simulated by coatings described in two recent patents. The first involves the application of a coating containing metallic powders and spraying with large droplets of solvent. The second advocates the production of hammered effects in one coating by the use of a small amount of raw rubber. 503

Cow to the Rescue

Vinegar from milk? An enterprising Western outfit has uncovered a means of processing a milk residual product into a high quality white still vinegar. Thus the cow helps again to relieve wartime shortages, if you're interested. 504

Industrial Thermometer

A one-piece industrial thermometer designed to save critical materials in war time has been introduced. It is said to be dustproof, rattleproof and practically fumeproof—with a wider than usual angle of vision for the mercury column. 505

Fish Positioner

To reduce the amount of manual labor involved in packing fish in cans, an inventor has recently perfected and patented a mechanism for positioning the pack. 506

Milk Dryer

A new process for drying milk has been developed and patented recently. The system permits aeration of the milk while drying. 507

Ethylidinaniliin, dms.	lb.	.45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.80 - —
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs., or more,	lb.	6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots	lb.	7.02 - 7.22
Eucalyptol, cns., dms	lb.	2.50 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10 - .18
Eugenol, cns., dms	lb.	2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls	lb.	.12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum, 2 tons, bgs.	ton.	17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works	ton.	9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons, bgs.	ton.	12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons, bgs	ton.	20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Indian, bgs	lb.	.18 - .19
Fenugreek seed, bgs	lb.	.11 - .11½
Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.13½- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs., or over, works	lb.	.14½- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.23 - .24
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories	ton.	72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis	ton.	78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein bulk, East Coast	ton.	66.50 - —
Flake, white, dom., bbls	lb.	.09 - —
kegs	lb.	.11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs.	lb.	.70 - .73
Indian, blonde, bgs	lb.	.13 - .16
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 95-98% bulk, c.l., mines	net ton.	37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70° or more CaF_2 mines	lb.	33.00 - —
65% CaF_2 mines	lb.	32.00 - —
60% CaF_2 mines	lb.	31.00 - —
less than 60% CaF_2 mines,	lb.	30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,8,9] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0550- .0575
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0515- .0540
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0565- .0590
tanks	lb.	.04 - .04½
Fringetree bark, bls	lb.	No stocks
Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines	ton.	12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	3.00 - —
Chicago	ton.	4.00 - —
imp., English, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y.	ton.	30.00 -40.00
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- .25
Furfural, tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs.	lb.	.10 - —
c.l., works	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 - .20
tanks, works	lb.	.09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works	gal.	.75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd	lb.	.18½- .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1	lb.	.32 - —
No. 2	lb.	.30 - —
No. 3	lb.	.28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.16 - —
No. 2	lb.	.15 - —
No. 3	lb.	.12½- —

G

G salt, bbls	lb.	.45 - —
Galangal root, bls	lb.	.28 - .30
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cases.	lb.	No stocks
extract, bbls	lb.	.09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—		
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.06 - —
Bayonne, 70 octane, unleaded, tanks	gal.	.092 - —
72-74 octane	gal.	.092 - .094
California, 78 octane, tanks	gal.	.075 - —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks	gal.	.05¾- —
80 octane, tanks	gal.	.06¾- .07
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks.	gal.	.06½- .07
80 octane, tanks	gal.	.07¼- .07½
natural, 26-70, tanks	gal.	.04¾- .05
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks	gal.	.05¼- .06
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks	gal.	.07¾- .0835
Gelatin, silver, cs	lb.	.90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.19 - .20
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.43 - .45
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.48 - .49
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.49 - .50
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms	lb.	3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls	lb.	No stocks
Calicut, bgs	lb.	.26 - .27
Cochin, bleached, bgs	lb.	.26 - .27
unbleached, bgs	lb.	.26 - .27
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.29 - .30
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.27½- .28
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.26½- .27
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs.	lb.	8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).		
Glauber's salt, cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, works.	100 lbs.	1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works	100 lbs.	1.25 - 1.45
Glue, producers, bone,[1] calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Mid-west	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.17 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.18 - —
82/108, c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.19½- —

NATIONAL CAN

PLANTS: NEW YORK · BOSTON · BALTIMORE · CHICAGO · HAMILTON, OHIO · FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

Antiseptic Foot Spray

In place of the usual foot baths the government is reported to be experimenting with the use of atomizers which disperse an antiseptic spray for the prevention of epidemics of athletes' foot in Army camps, shower rooms, bathing pools, etc. The efficacy of foot baths has been questioned by many authorities in the past who report that in many cases they serve, after the antiseptic liquids have lost their potency, merely as sources of infection. The units being tested consist of sets of nine atomizers which throw an antiseptic spray over the feet. An order for 1,000 of the units is reported to have been placed on the west coast. 508

Fungicides For Post-War Control

A serious post-war problem will be the development of a control program to prevent entry into the country along with returning members of the Armed Forces of organisms that may cause disease or damage American crops or plants. Inasmuch as the potential danger lies principally with sporulating organisms, such as fungi and molds, fungicides will inevitably be of primary importance in formulating the control program. 509

Keeping Quality Bettered

To improve the keeping quality of the juice extracted from fruits, a new method of cleansing the surface of the fruit prior to extracting the juice has been developed. Information on a simple procedure is available. 510

Second Bactericide From Bread Mold

The common forms of green mold on bread and cheese—penicillium notatum—have given the world penicillin, heralded as the greatest yet known germ killer. Scarcely has the word of a few examples of its remarkable potency come into the thinking of the man in the street before scientists have announced a second anti-bacterial substance coming from this same bread-cheese mold. This newest bactericide is able to act against a number of organisms which are not especially sensitive to penicillin. If you've missed details of its name, background and reactions, they're yours for the asking. 511

Britain Permits Paint For Private Property

Britain has permitted the manufacture of paint in four colors for outside use on private property. Permission to manufacture the "utility" paint has been extended to selected firms in given areas in containers containing one pint and one quart. The specifications for the paint call for a special combination of materials. The intention is that the paint be used for exterior purposes only, and repainting done only where necessary. The manufacture of household paints heretofore had been banned in Britain, to save critical materials. 512

Technical Topics

VITAMINED CHOCOLATE — Foreign experiments show that vitamin-fortified chocolate is a practical (and pleasant) way of providing vitamins, having a natural tendency towards preservation of potency of the vitamins. 513

BIODYNES—The newest application of life forces, this time through the cosmetic field, is announced. Incorporated in a night cream and a day lotion, they are reported by a leading research institution to step up skin respiration which usually slows as age increases. 514

MULTI-USE GRASS—A new kind of grass found in a South American country is reported rich in a variety of uses—ranging from insect repellent to clearer of ticks from cattle with brief pasturing. 515

COSMETIC OILS—Oil from a nut tree, anti-oxidated by gum from a tropical tree, has been suggested for cosmetics because of its property of absorbing and holding odors. 516

"DEMEROL"—A synthetic substitute for morphine, formula for which is available, will soon be ready for the public. 517

WATER STERILIZER—Foreign experiments reveal iodine, in a formula solution which is available, is more effective than chlorine in sterilizing water. 518

WOOD PRESERVATIVE—A process which forces zinc chloride into wood under designated means is said to preserve the life of the wood three to ten times. 519

LACTIC ACID—Conversion of lactic acid to a substance useful as adhesives, impregnating and coating materials has been worked out by a Department of Agriculture. 520

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — Recently suggested as a flotation aid in the froth purification of barytes minerals. Barytes floated with customary froth promoters, such as fatty acid compounds, often presents a difficulty in obtaining a good concentration, paticularly when the ore contains gangue minerals of the chlorite group. 521

AMINO-HYDROXYPHENYL ARSINE —Introduced by a foreign pharmaceutical company for the treatment of spirochaetal infections similar to syphilis. It is offered in ampoules suitably diluted to facilitate the preparations of isotonic solutions for intravenous injection. 522

SODIUM FLUORIDE—A high quality, silica-free purity is declared to be possible from hydrofluosilicic acid in a recent British patent. 523

MONO SODIUM GLUTAMATE—A desirable replacement or extender for this article (used extensively for flavoring soups, gravies, stews and other similar products, and which is now practically unobtainable for civilian use) has recently become available. A bone-dry powder, it is said to be specially desirable, from flavor and nutritional standpoint, in production of bouillons. 524

METHOXYTRIGLYCOL ACETATE—Offered in research quantities, with the suggestion that its low volatility, non hygroscopicity, and excellent solvent powers for cellulose esters and synthetic resins indicate a potential usefulness in protective coatings, printing inks, and as an anti-dusting agent for fine powders. 525

HYDROFLUORIC ACID — Production by a continuous process from fluorspar and sulphuric acid is described in a recent British patent. Instead of mixing ground fluorspar and sulphuric acid into a paste-like mixture, the patent advises a procedure which is claimed to produce gaseous fluorine compounds more uniformly and at a lower temperature. 526

SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE — Under investigation by a foreign leather industry as a preservative for hides against attack by hide beetles. 527

"STOREHOUSE" FISH—A prolific fish, known under many names from Maine to South Carolina, is a storehouse of all the elements necessary for a healthful diet, it is claimed. The fish's name and elements are yours, if you're interested. 528

PLANES TO POWDER—A plant engaged in an airplane construction process contributes to new cosmetic cases, it is reported. 529

Every effort will be made to furnish additional information on these articles. Where such information is not obtainable, we will refer inquiries to the original source of the article. Write to National Can Corporation, 110 East 42nd Street, New York City. Please mention the number at end of article—also name of the magazine you saw it in.

NATIONAL CAN CORPORATION

Manufacturers of

SANITARY PACKERS CANS · PLAIN AND LITHOGRAPHED CANS FOR FOODS, DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES · STEEL DRUMS AND PAILS

Deliveries Subject to Priority Ratings

(*Advertisement*)

Glue, producers, bone, 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
298-300, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
hide, 331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —

Producers' hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. over c.l. Jobbers' prices, 2c. to 3½c. over producers.' Chrome and coney glue, 267 or higher jellygram, c.l., 2c. over above prices; below 267 jellygram, 1c. higher. Freight charges above 75c. per 100 pounds may be added.

Glycerin,[1,2,6] CP, BP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. Zones A and C..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
USP, 96%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite, high gravity, yellow distilled, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Chemically pure and dynamite glycerin are sold to the U. S. government at prices 1c. lower than above.

saponification, 88%, to refiners, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
soapiye, 80%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., or tanks..lb. .11½- —

Glycerin prices in Zone B, 2c. higher.

Zone A is:—Col., east of but not including these counties:—Costilla, Custer, Douglass, Fremont, Gilpin, Grand, Huerfano, Jackson, Jefferson, and Teller; all points east of and including Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Omaha, S. Dak., Texas, and Laramie county, Wyo. Zone B is territory between zones A and C, as follows:—Ariz., Col., west of and including counties specified above; Nev., New Mex., Ore., east of and including these counties:—Deschutes, Hood River, Jefferson, Klamath, and Wasco; Wash., east of and including these counties:—Clelan, Kittitas, Klichat, Oklanogan, and Yakima.

Zone C, territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins.lb. 1.25 - 1.55
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .2.. - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride acid, brown, bots., oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....lb.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .21 - .25
Graphite,[1,9] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
80%, passable through 80 mesh screen, 65-80% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74%, same basis.....lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis....lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,6] house, loose.....lb. .03¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .06¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras..

Green, brilliant,[1] thiocyanate, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 2.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 2.95 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .26 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, same basis. lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —

Green, chrome, reduced color, 66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
71-76%, bbls., same basis..lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd.
Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Oxide, pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Malachite,[1] thiofiavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, ▪ bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, green).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. No prices
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Gum, arabic, amber, sorts, bgs., Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .12½- .18
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
32, same basis.....lb. .15¾- —
33, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
34, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
35, same basis.....lb. .15⅞- —
36, same basis.....lb. .12⅝- —
37, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
38, same basis.....lb. .12¼- —
39, same basis.....lb. .10⅝- —
40, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
41, same basis.....lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14⅜- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12⅝- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .14⅜- —
East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis...lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .22⅜- —
chips, same basis...lb. .11⅜- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16⅜- —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11⅜- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bekts., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis, lb. .14½- —
white, same basis....lb. .15½- —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12⅜- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08⅞- —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11⅜- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07⅜- —
whse., entry point, c.l., lb. .08⅜- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, bskt., same basis..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .15 - —
extra pale, bold sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale, nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11⅜- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
seeds and dust, same basis, lb. .08¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23⅜- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17⅜- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12⅜- —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l. prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Dammar[1], Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28⅝- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25⅜- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .29⅜- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25⅜- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18⅜- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l..lb. .30⅜- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
No. 1, 3, bgs., same basis.lb. .12⅜- —
chips, cs., same basis...lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17⅜- —
Gum dammar, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Gum, elemi,[1] cns.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Ester, ord., dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. states, N. England states, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .09½- —
other points, dlvd....lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .09¾- .10
other points, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .12
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .18 - .40
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse.. lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis....lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis. lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis....lb. .20⅝- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .45 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .50 - .60
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock, whse. lb. 1.40 Nom.
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered.....lb. .07¼- —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs. c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Hempseed, sterilized, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[3,6] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. up, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., same basis. lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38 - —
fib. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.25 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .50 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. 100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .03¾- .04
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd..lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Icthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls...lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd.....lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys., lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 300-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
kegs.....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07¼
djns.....lb. .07¼- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls.....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys., bots.....lb. .53 - .59
cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
Naphthenates, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, pearls, cns.....lb. .52 - —
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns. lb. .54 - .57
scales, cns.....lb. .59 - .62
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinates, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms., lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05½- .06
Tallates, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms., lb. .10¾- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls..lb. .32 - .35
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate,[6] bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, cbys., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.95 - —
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, dms., works.....gal. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11¼- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .53
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd. bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
imp. (Juniperus communis), bgs..lb. .76 - —

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .45 - .50
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene at refinery:—
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tanks, gal. .04½- .04¼
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tank.. gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.. gal. .04½- .04¼
Kerosene, Okla.-Tex., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .04⅝- .04¾
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks...gal. .07¼- .07½
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.10 Nom.
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,8] city, tres.....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Western, choice, tres...100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
Leaves, Cyprus, bls... .....lb. .27 - .28
Greek, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish .....lb. .30½- .31
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .80 - .86
ordinary, bls .....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .96
Lead,[1,8] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,5] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11⅛- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .13½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .15½- .22½
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .23
standard, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11⅜
l.c.l. .....lb. .11¼- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .20¾
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .23
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½- .23¾
⅛-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l. .....lb. .21½- .25¼
Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. in dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots..lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .23½- —
Metal (see quotations in market report).
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Naphthenates, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14¼- .17¼
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .13½- —
Oleate, bots.....lb. .17⅜- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz. ,etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
95% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .11¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10¾- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.....lb. .14 - —
Resinates, precip., 23.3% Pb, 160-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyates, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .35
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallates, 19% Pb, 60-gal. dms., lb. .08¾- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld. lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¼- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.lb. .08¾- —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07½- —
other points.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs...lb. .13½- .13¾
dealers, 100-lb. kg.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
painters, 100-lb. kg.....lb .12¼- .12¾
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - .43
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.....lb. .40¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41 - .55
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.75 - —
tech., dms. c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .26½- .37½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40

Licorice extract, mass; cns	lb	.25	.7
powd., bbls	lb	.60	.85
root, natural, Indian, bls	lb	.08	.09
powder, bbls	lb	.14	.15
Russian, bls	lb	.08½	.09
Spanish, bls	lb	.12½	.13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.04	—
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—			
Adams, Mass	ton	5.00	—
Annville, Pa	ton	7.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton	7.50	—
Berkley, W. Va	ton	7.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton	7.00	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton	8.50	—
Crab Orchard, Tenn	ton	6.25	—
Eagle Mountain, Va	ton	7.00	—
Farnams, Mass	ton	8.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton	7.00	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton	6.50	—
Keystone, Ala	ton	6.25	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton	6.25	—
Limedale, Ark	ton	7.00	—
Longview, Ala	ton	6.25	—
Manistique, Mich	ton	8.00	—
Martinsburg, W. Va	ton	7.50	—
Menominee, Mich	ton	8.00	—
Mitchell, Ind	ton	6.50	—
Newala, Ala	ton	6.25	—
Rincon, Cal	ton	13.00	—
Ripplemead, Va	ton	7.00	—
Riverton, Va	ton	7.00	—
Rockland, Me	ton	8.00	—
San Francisco, Cal	ton	13.00	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton	6.50	—
Springfield, Mo	ton	7.00	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton	7.00	—
York, Pa	ton	9.00	—
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass.,	ton	9.00	—
Annville, Pa	ton	9.00	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton	9.00	—
Berkley, W. Va	ton	9.00	—
Buffalo, N. Y	ton	10.00	—
Carey, Ohio	ton	8.50	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa	ton	9.00	—
Lime, hydrated, Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton	9.00	—
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton	8.50	—
Farnams, Mass	ton	9.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton	9.00	—
Hannibal, Mo	ton	9.00	—
Keystone, Ala	ton	9.00	—
Knoxville, Tenn	ton	9.00	—
Le Roy, Minn	ton	10.00	—
Lime Crest, N. J	ton	8.50	—
Limedale, Ark	ton	9.00	—
Longview, Ala	ton	9.00	—
Louisville, Ky	ton	14.50	—
Manistique, Mich	ton	9.50	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton	9.50	—
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton	9.00	—
Mitchell, Ind	ton	9.00	—
Newala, Ala	ton	9.00	—
Potoskey, Mich	ton	9.00	—
Port Island, Mich	ton	9.00	—
Rapid City, S. D	ton	12.00	—
Ripplemead, Va	ton	9.00	—
Rockland, Me	ton	9.00	—
San Francisco, Cal	ton	16.00	—
Springfield, Mo	ton	9.50	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton	9.00	—
York, Pa	ton	9.00	—
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—			
Adams, Mass	ton	9.50	—
Annville, Pa	ton	9.50	—
Bellefonte, Pa	ton	9.50	—
Carey, Ohio	ton	11.00	—
Farnams, Mass	ton	10.00	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton	11.00	—
Lime Crest, N. J	ton	9.00	—
Marblehead, Ohio	ton	11.00	—
Rockland, Me	ton	10.00	—
Scioto, Ohio	ton	10.00	—
Woodville, Ohio	ton	11.00	—
York, Pa	ton	9.50	—
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N, bgs., works	ton	32.50	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Linalool, cns	lb	7.00	-10.85
Linalyl acetate, cns	lb	4.50	-11.85
Linden with leaves, bls	lb	.95	- 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.	ton	45.00	—
33%, bulk, c.l	ton	42.00	—
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., c.l., divd., Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash.	lb	.06½	—
other points	lb	.06	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb	.06¾	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb	.09¼	—
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb	.09	—
Other points	lb	.09½	—
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc.	lb	.09¼	—
Ariz., etc	lb	.09¾	—
Colo., etc	lb	.09½	—
Other points	lb	.09	—
Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works., frt. equald.	lb	1.90	—
smaller lots, works	lb	1.95	- 1.98
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs.	lb	1.25	- 1.30
Chloride, jars	lb	1.65	- 1.70
Citrate, bbls., cns., kgs	lb	1.40	- 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.	lb	2.45	- 2.60
Hydroxide, jars	lb	1.25	- 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots	lb	5.20	—
25-lb. jars	lb	5.05	—
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l.	lb	.0560	—
smaller lots	lb	.0585	—
bbls., c.l.	lb	.0585	—
smaller lots	lb	.0610	—
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).	lb	.04¾	—
smaller lots	lb	.04¾	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb	.04½	—
smaller lots	lb	.04¾	—
Lithopone, c.l., divd. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse, Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls	lb	.70	- .75
Lobelia herb, bls	lb	.40	- .42
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks	oz	25.50	-32.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bois	lb	.28	—
No. 2, bbls	lb	.26	—
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls.	lb	.14	—
No. 2, bbls	lb	.13	—
No. 3, bbls	lb	.12½	—
No. 4, bbls	lb	.10	—
solid, No. 1, bxs	lb	.22½	—
No. 2, bxs	lb	.21½	—
Lovage root, dom., bls	lb	.45	Nom.
imported, bls	lb	4.50	Nom.
Lupulin, NF, tins	lb	4.75	Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs	lb	5.00	- 5.25

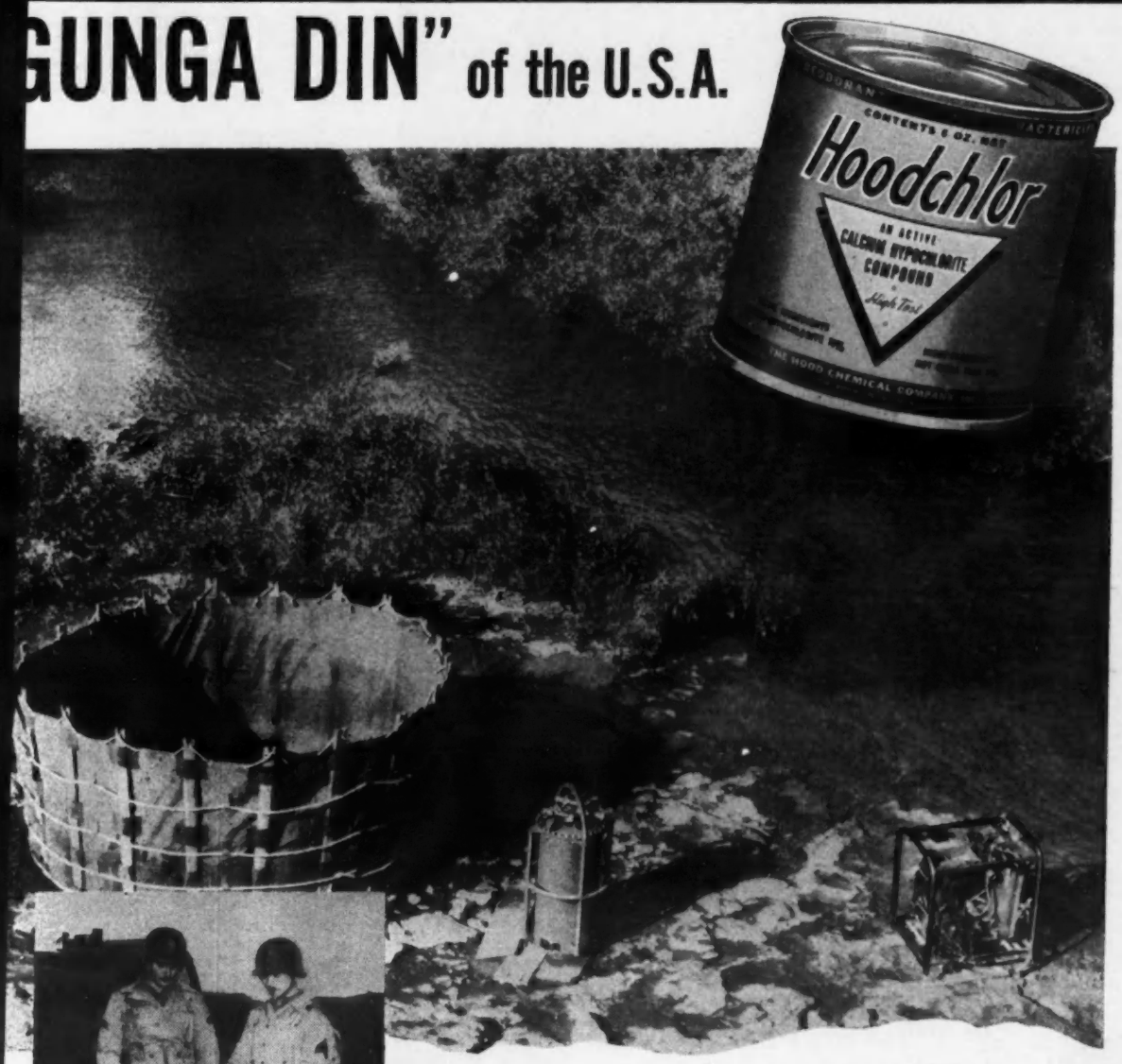
M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs	lb	.77	- .78
Banda, cs	lb	.98	Nom.
West Indian, bgs	lb	.67½	- .68
Madder, Dutch, bbls	lb	.24	- .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6,5] dms	lb	.153	- .16
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls.,			
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb	.06¼	—
1, c.l., bgs	lb	.06¼	—
bbls.	lb	.07¼	—
kgs.	lb	.08¾	—
l.c.l., bgs	lb	.07¼	—
bbls.	lb	.08¼	—
kgs.	lb	.09¾	—
2, c.l., bgs	lb	.06¼	—
bbls.	lb	.07¼	—
kgs.	lb	.08¾	—
l.c.l., bgs	lb	.07	—
bbls.	lb	.08¼	—
kgs.	lb	.09½	—
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs	lb	.09	—
bbls.	lb	.09½	—
kgs.	lb	.09¾	—
l.c.l., bgs	lb	.09	—
bbls.	lb	.09½	—
kgs.	lb	.10¾	—
Zone 2, c.l., bgs	lb	.06¼	—
bbls.	lb	.08¼	—
kgs.	lb	.09¾	—
l.c.l., bgs	lb	.08¾	—
bbls.	lb	.09¼	—
kgs.	lb	.10½	—

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. on c.l. shipt., equaled, with Ambler, N. Y., Philipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l., incl., divd. storedoor.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., divd.	lb	.13	—
flake, bbls., c.l., works	ton	32.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	39.00	-42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb	.40	- .50
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs.	lb	.25	- .30
Hypophosphite, cns	lb	1.45	—
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb	.23	- .25
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb	1.00	- 1.25
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, dms.,	lb	.65	- .67
kgs.	lb	.62	—
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb	.18	- .20
Stearate, bbls.	lb	.21	- .23
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts	lb	.37	—
smaller lots, dms.	lb	.42	—
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags., f.o.b. mines, Calif.	ton	58.75	—
l.c.l., divd., N.Y.	ton	84.00	-90.00
dead-burned,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton	22.00	-23.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb	No stocks	
blue, bls.	lb	No stocks	
Leaves, bls.	lb	.40	- .55
Manaca root, bls.	lb	.24	- .25
Mandrake root, bls.	lb	.23	- .30
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb	.26½	—
Arsenate,[6] bgs.	lb	.12	- .13½
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb	.15	- .17
Carbonate, bbls.	lb	.19	—
Chloride, bbls.	lb	.14	Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls.,	ton	74.00	—
28-40 tons, works	ton	77.00	—
5-15 tons, works	ton	82.00	—
smaller lots, works			
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works	ton	74.00	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works	ton	77.00	—
smaller lots, works	ton	82.00	—
burlap bgs., c.l., works	ton	71.75	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works	ton	74.75	—
smaller lots, works	ton	79.75	—
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton	70.00	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works	ton	73.00	—
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	3.05	—
100-lb. lots	lb	3.15	—
cns., 25 lbs	lb	3.27	—
Hydrate, bbls., divd.	lb	.22	—
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs	lb	5.70	—
jars, 25 lbs	lb	5.55	—
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb	.20	—
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.	lb	.22	—
Naphthenates, 6% Mn, 50-gal. ams.	lb	.16	—
Resinate, fused, 11½%, bbls.	lb	.60	- .10½
precip., dms.	lb	.14½	- .15½
Soyates, 8.2% Mn, 50-gal. dms.	lb	.22	—
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works.	lb	.11¼	- .11½
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs.	lb	.05¾	- .06½
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., divd. East.	ton	59.50	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati.	ton	66.50	—
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, bgs.	lb	.05	- .06½
Tallates, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms.,	lb	.09	—
Mangrove bark, lf, and when, available, bgs., based on freight $19; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $18.20; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton.	ton	63.00	—
Manna flake, large, cs.	lb	No stocks	
small, cs.	lb	3.40	- 3.45
Mannitol,[5] com'l grade, bbls., works	lb	.35	- .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works	lb	.95	—
Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points	ton	14.50	-20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	ton	17.50	-25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.	lb	.42½	- .43
Calif., French type, bls.	lb	.75	- .80
Chilean, bls.	lb	.39	- .40
French, bls.	lb	.84	- 1.25
Portuguese, wild, bls.	lb	.32½	- .35
Tunisian, bls.	lb	.60	- .65

GUNGA DIN" of the U.S.A.



Kipling's soldiers might have relished the water that Gunga Din carried . . . even though it was "crawling and it stunk."

But U. S. Army Engineers provide far safer, and far more palatable drinking water . . . no matter what the difficulties!

"Hoodchlor" . . . product of the Hood Chemical Company of New York, is used by the Army in water purification units that go along with troops in the field. And that "Hoodchlor" is packed in three sizes of containers . . . a 6 oz. individual charge, and 3¾ and 5 lb. cans . . . all supplied by Crown!

The packaging of High Test or Grade A Calcium Hypochlorite presented many difficulties. But Crown developed a special lacquer which cut down the corrosion of containers . . . and designed a can that permitted "controlled breathing" for the escape of gases.

Another example of the way Crown ingenuity and facilities are solving problems of protective packaging.

CROWN CAN COMPANY, New York • Philadelphia

Division of own Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Md.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ CROWN CAN ★ ★ ★

Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menthol, natural, cs.....lb.14.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs.....lb.13.00 - —
technical .....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.44 - 1.46
50%, pails.....lb. 2.09 - 2.11
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] bots.....lb. 3.02 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.89 - 2.91
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 4.00 - 4.06
Iodide,[2] red, NF, bots.....lb. 4.66 - 4.71
fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.60 - —
yellow, bots.....lb. 4.76 - 4.81
fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] yellow, NF, VI, fib. dms..lb. 3.80 - —
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.93 - 1.98
dms. .....lb. 1.93 - 1.98
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., divd.lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks .....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅛x3⅛ in. pkg.15.00 - —
silver, 3⅛x3⅛ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls...lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —

Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic,[2,6] dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .34½- —
2, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .35½- —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .36½- —
4 ,frt. alld.....gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd..gal. .37 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .42½- —
3, divd. S. P. and L. A... gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or divd...gal. .53½- .56½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .28 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .30 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .32½- —

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., also (c.l. only), Portland, Ore., and Seattle Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —

Methyl acetate, tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .29½- —

Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..gal. .66 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums, extra by Groupe B, sales Zone are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R I., Ten., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan.,, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1..gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. 42 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va, Wis; Zone 2, Ala, Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash..; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .35 - —

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship., point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb. .89 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd...lb. .70 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .29
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib, ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., works. lb. .18 - .23
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, divd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Methylpentanediol, com'l, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[4] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l...lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.27.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb.33.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.43.50 - —
wet grd.,[4] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l., lb. .03½- —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
paper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05 - —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

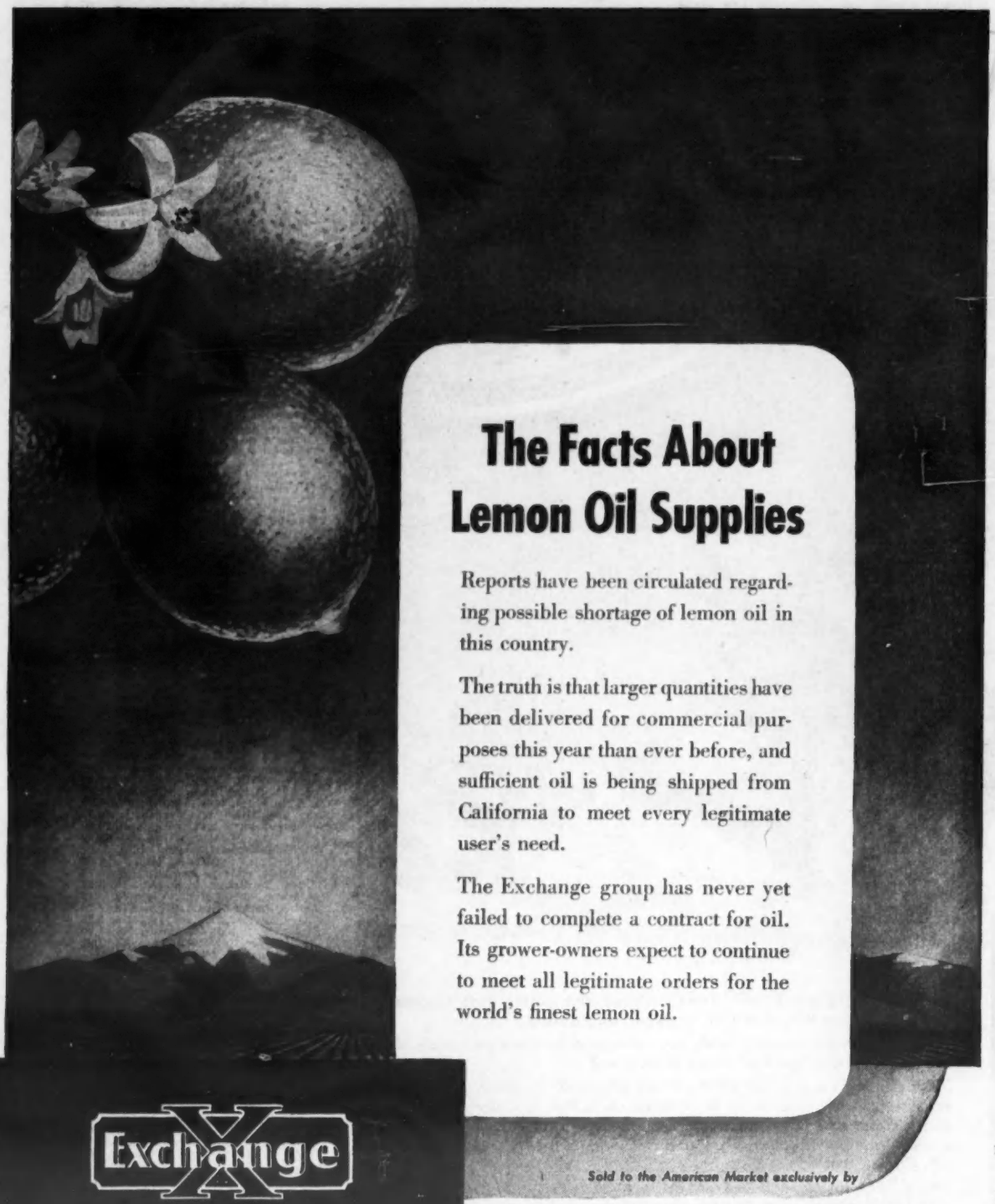
Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bbls., bulk. lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12⅝- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B, same basis.lb. .14⅝- —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, 1c. less than prices on skimmed milk powder. Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

whole, roller, bbls.....lb .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over, works. lb. .26½- —
less than 10 bbls., works..lb. .27½- —
Millet seed, early fortune, bgs., lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .04 - .04½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.60 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif., Wash., Ore.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excluding Grand Island area), S. D., Utah, Wyo.; Area No. 5, Grand Island, Neb., Ia., Ind., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).



The Facts About Lemon Oil Supplies

Reports have been circulated regarding possible shortage of lemon oil in this country.

The truth is that larger quantities have been delivered for commercial purposes this year than ever before, and sufficient oil is being shipped from California to meet every legitimate user's need.

The Exchange group has never yet failed to complete a contract for oil. Its grower-owners expect to continue to meet all legitimate orders for the world's finest lemon oil.

Exchange
OIL OF
LEMON
U. S. P.

Sold to the American Market exclusively by

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

Distributors for: CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.

Producing Plant: Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California

Copyright 1943, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept.

Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
tanks .....lb. .06 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylanilin, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
synth., ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .20½- .21
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .11½- .12
yellow, bgs.....lb. .11¼- .11⅝
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $25; insurance $2 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $27; WSA insurance $4.50 per ton.. ton.75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s., same basis.. ton.68.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[2,6] dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
Naphthalene, crude, 78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis....lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .03 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .03¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .03¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 20 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline synite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36¼
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .25 - .28
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Nicotine,[3] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .7980- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] dms.....kilo.13.25 -13.60
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
spirit-soluble, ¼, ½, 5-7, 40-60 sec., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks, works, ports.. ton N.121.58 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, producing plant..... unit-ton, 3.15 + .40- 3.50 + .40
sewage sludge, bulk, producing plant..unit-ton. 2.60 + .40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .44 - .38
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb .44 - .45
Chinese .....lb .39 - .40
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .68¼ Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Nux vomica, bls. .....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Ocher (see Yellow)
Octane[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.S..gal. .15¼- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
Bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.00 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nom.
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.75

Oil, Angelica root, bots.....lb. No stocks
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.45 - 1.90
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns...lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Mexican (see Lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
redistilled, USP X, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Calamus, cns.....lb.24.00 -24.50
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.50 -11.00
rectified, cns.....lb.10.25 -12.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.18.00 -25.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.24.00 -28.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb .13 - —
dehydrated, dms., c.l.....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb .1890- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —

Oil, castor, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - —
75% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms...lb. 1.55 - 1.75
technical, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .60 - .75
Celery, bots.....lb.24.00 -26.00
Chaulmoorga, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.....lb.35.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.65
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Java, cns.....lb. 2.75 Nom.
Clove makers, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,3] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0835- —
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms..gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -85.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.24.00 -25.00
Corn,[1,6] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls.....lb. .15½ Nom.
Cottonseed,[5] cooking, bbls...lb. .16¼- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 6.00 - —
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 8.00
weed, bots.....lb. 5.40 - 5.65
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.35

Oil, eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns...lb. 1.00 - 1.10
80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.18
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram.. per million units. .14 - —
60,000 or under 200,000 units per gram—per million units. .20 - —
200,000 to more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.11.50 -16.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb.13.00 -15.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Juniper berry, cns.....lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns.. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
ined., bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender flower, French., cns., lb. 7.50 -10.00
Russian, cns.....lb.11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless .....lb.25.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de rose).

A properly made, fairly priced and full strength perfume raw material is the only sure basis of consumer satisfaction.

The perfume raw material manufacturer who operates on this policy works on a small margin of profit to give you an honest product fairly priced.

Products which are available to the perfumer at reasonable prices:

Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol
Methyl Naphthyl Ketone Crystals
Hydratropic Aldehyde
Para Methyl Hydratropic Aldehyde
Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde
Phenyl AcetAldehyde DiMethyl Acetal
Cinnamic Alcohol

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

		No stocks
Oil, lignaloe, Mexican, seed, cns.	lb.	
wood, cns.	lb.	3.25 - 3.75
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns.	lb.	7.00 - 8.00
Mexican, cns.	lb.	6.00 - 6.75
expressed, Jamaica, cns.	lb.	11.00 -13.50
Linseed,[1] raw, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1510- —
10 or more	lb.	.1550- —
5 to 9	lb.	.1570- —
1 to 4	lb.	.1610- —
tankcar	lb.	.1470- —
tankwagon	lb.	.1490- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.		
Linseed replacement, dms.	gal.	1.13½- 1.21½
tankcar	gal.	1.10½- —
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4, tanks.	gal.	.07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus tanks.	gal.	.07¼- .11½
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks,	gal.	.22½- .28
300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks.	gal.	.14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3 col., 15-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.15 - .17½
140-150 vis., No. 5 color, 10-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks.	gal.	.16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks.	gal.	.15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.26 - .30
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks.	gal.	.28 - .32
Mace, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	7.00 Nom.
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers.	lb.	11.50 -15.00
Oil, menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.	lb.	.1405- .1407
	lb.	.1405- .1407
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1505- .1507
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1305- .1307
tanks	lb.	.1225- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).		
Mustard, artif., USP, cns.	lb.	1.60 - 1.70
Mustardseed,[6] exp., dms.	lb.	.14¾- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls.	gal.	1.90 - —
20°, c.l., bbls.	gal.	1.80 - —
30°, c.l., bbls.	gal.	1.60 - —
pure, French, bbls.	lb.	.18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.	lb.	275.00 -375.00
Haitian, dms.	lb.	240.00 - —
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	7.00 Nom.
Otticica,[1,6] liquid, dms.	lb.	.25 - —
solid, dms.	lb.	.23 - —
Oleo,[6] 1, bbls.	lb.	.18¾ Nom.
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,5] denat., dms.	gal.	4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms.	gal.	4.50 - 4.90
imported, dms.	gal.	5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms.	lb.	No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
90% (68% fat), dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.	lb.	.75 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns.	lb.	1.25 - 1.40
Calif., cns.	lb.	1.10 - 1.50
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.95 - 1.30
Messina, USP, coppers.	lb.	No stocks
West Indian, cns.	lb.	4.50 - 5.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	100.00 -125.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.	lb.	2.75 - 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms.	lb.	.0865- —
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	5.50 - 6.25
Oil, paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S.	gal.	.05¾- —
320° flash, 60-75 vis., tanks, same basis.	lb.	.05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 a 100 vis., 0/10 pour.	gal.	.08 - —
50-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Inc. refy.	gal.	.12 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis.	gal.	.06½- —
10/25 pour, same basis.	gal.	.06¼- —
100-105 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis.	gal.	.14 - —
Patchouli, cns.	lb.	8.00 -11.00
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill.,	lb.	.13 - —
ref'd., edible, dms.	lb.	.16½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.	lb.	3.50 Nom.
import, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, dms.	lb.	6.00 Nom.
redist., USP, cns., dms.	lb.	6.35 Nom.
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms.	lb.	.2450- —
Petitgrain, Haitian, snip t, dms.,	lb.	2.25 - —
Paraguay, cns., dms.	lb.	1.40 - 1.95
Pimento, berry, cns.	lb.	8.00 - 8.75
Leaf, cns.	lb.	4.75 - 5.25
Pine, dms., c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.076 - —
l.c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.061 - —
tanks, South	lb.	.06½- —
divd. E.	lb.	.07 - —
Pineneedle, cns.	lb.	3.25 - 3.50
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal.	gal.	.22½- —
contracts	gal.	.19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind.	gal.	*.34 - —
Boston, Providence	gal.	.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.27 - —
tanks, same basis	gal	18 - —
Martinez, Cal.	gal.	.28 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.l.f. N. Y.	lb.	.1150- —
Oil, red,[2] dms., divd.	lb.	.13¼- .14¾
tanks, divd.	lb.	.12½- —
Rose, natural, coppers	oz.	15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms.	lb.	1.90 - 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.	gal.	.62 - —
2d rectified, dms.	gal.	.64 - —
3d rectified, dms.	gal.	.68 - —
Rue, bots.	lb.	8.25 -10.00
Sage, Spanish, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns.	lb.	6.50 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots.	lb.	7.00 - 7.25
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1505- .1507
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast.	lb.	.0890- —
ref'd, alkali, dms.	lb.	.1405- .1407
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1305- .1307
tanks	lb.	.1225- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.	lb.	1.25 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.	lb.	1.85 - 2.35
Savin, cns.	lb.	26.00 - —
Savory, cns.	lb.	8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks	lb.	.1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works.	gal.	.19 - —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.20 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.14 - —
Snake root, Canada, cns.	lb.	No prices
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill.	lb.	.1175- —
clarif., dms.	lb.	.1290- .1340
tanks	lb.	.1250- —
refd., varnish, dms.	lb.	.1380- .1400
tanks	lb.	.1240- —
Spearmint, dms.	lb.	4.00 - —
Sperm,[5] bleach, 38°, dms.	lb.	.1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.45
needle, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.25
Sunflower seed,[1,5] tanks	lb.	.1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	58.65 -65.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	58.65 -63.65
tanks, works	ton.	40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05½- —
tanks, works	lb.	.04¼- —
Tallow,[6] acidless, bbls.	lb.	.14¼- —
tanks	lb.	.13¾- —
Tansy, cns.	lb.	3.70 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities	gal.	.32½- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works	gal.	.29¾- —
tanks, divd. E. cities	gal.	.27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.	gal.	.60½- —
Tar acid (see T).		
Thyme, NF, red, cns.	lb.	2.50 - 3.25
white, cns.	lb.	2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1,6] dms.	lb.	.39 - —
tanks	lb.	.38¾ —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).		
Turpentine (see T).		
Vetiver, Java, bots.	lb.	25.00 -37.50
Whale,[5] ref., natural, dms.	lb.	.1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.	lb.	.1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.	gal.	10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-60 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.36 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.42 - .45
65/75, vis., c.l.	gal.	.36 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dm charges not included, c.l.	lb.	.39 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.44½- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.50½- .53¼
125/135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.49 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l.	gal.	.54½- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.60½- .63¼
200/210 vis., c.l.	gal.	.58 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l.	gal.	.65 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l.	gal.	.66 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l.	gal.	.40 - —
5 bbls.	gal.	.45 - —
85 vis., c.l.	gal.	.40 - —
5 bbls.	gal.	.45 - —
100 vis., c.l.	gal.	.49½- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.54½- —
145 vis., c.l.	gal.	.57 - —
5 bbls.	gal.	.62 - —
180 vis., c.l.	gal.	.60½- —
5 bbls.	gal.	.65½- —
340 vis., c.l.	gal.	.72 - —
5 bbls.	gal.	.77 - —
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns.	lb.	5.50 - 8.50
South, cns.	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicyate).		
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).		
Wormseed, cns.	lb.	5.50 Nom.
Wormwood, cns.	lb.	5.00 - 5.75
Ylang-ylang, bots.	lb.	14.50 -18.50
Oleostearin,[1] bbls.	lb.	.1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines,	ton.	7.00 -11.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton	9.50 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust.	ton.	12.00 - —
lumps, same basis	ton.	7.00 - —
spalls, same basis	ton.	5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots.	lb.	13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns.	lb.	13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.		
Orange, dinitroanilin toner,[3]	lb.	1.05 - —
Lake, Persian,[3] bbls.	lb.	.30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼- —
divd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.,	lb.	.12¾- —
Colo, Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12½- —
divd. other points.	lb.	.12 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12¾- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.,	lb.	.13 - —
Other points.	lb.	.12¼- —
Molybdate,[1] bbls.	lb.	.41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[3] kgs., works.	lb.	.80 - —
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80 - 1.05
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.	lb.	.30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.13 - .14
sweet, bls.	lb.	.13 - .14
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.45 - .75
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.14½- .15
Orris root, African, bls.	lb.	.80 - .85
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.85 - .90
Portuguesse, bls.	lb.	.45 - .46
Verona, bls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.	lb.	.60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.32 - —

FOR A MERRIER CHRISTMAS IN 1944 BUY U.S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS TO-DAY

Florasynth LABORATORIES, Inc.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHICAGO • DALLAS • DENVER • NEW ORLEANS • LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO • SEATTLE • MONTREAL • TORONTO • VANCOUVER • WINNIPEG • MEXICO CITY

Orthocresol,[3,4] 30.4°C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½ -	.18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	.18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½ -	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	.17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½ -	—
Orthochlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	.45 -	—
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 -	.18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.,	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms	lb.	.09 -	—
Orthophenetidin, dms	lb.	.82 -	—
Orthotoluidin, dms	lb.	.19 -	—
Osage orange, crystals, bbls	lb.	.23 -	—
extract, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.11 -	—
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.10 -	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works	lb.	3.50 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	3.75 -	4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs	lb.	2.50 -	2.75
Papaverine, hydrochloride, NF, natural, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	7.00 -	—
smaller lots	oz.	7.05 -	7.25
sulphate, natural, cns	oz.	7.10 -	7.35
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs	lb.	.39½ -	.40
good, bgs	lb.	.37 -	.38
Spanish, fancy, bgs	lb.	.45 -	.56
good, bgs	lb.	.36 -	.37
fair, bgs	lb.	.32 -	.33
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.75 -	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.32 -	—
Paracresol,[6] bbls., f.o.b. wks.	lb.	.41 -	—
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.1595-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1645-	—
tanks	lb.	.1545-	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	.12
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½ -	.13
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 122-124 AMP, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	.04¼-	—
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, 120-122 AMP, c.l., refinery	lb.	.05 -	—
123-125 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0520-	—
125-127 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0520-	—
128-130 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0560-	—
130-132 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0585-	—
131-133 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0585-	—
1331-135 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0615-	—
135-137 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0640-	—
138-140 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0715-	—
143-145 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.0810-	—
149-151 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.1050-	—
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. higher than those for slabs loose.			
Paraformaldehyde,[3,4] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.23 -	—
100 to 900 lbs., works	lb.	.24 -	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 -	—
USP, cns., cbys	lb.	.35 -	.45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.45 -	.45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works	lb.	.15 -	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs	lb.	.35 -	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30 -	—
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	1.25 -	1.30
redistilled, w.w., bbls., works,	lb.	2.00 -	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 -	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.48 -	—
Pareira brava root, bls	lb.	No stocks	
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	.25
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	.26
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.12 -	.15
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.34 -	.35
Pectin, bbls	lb.	.85 -	—
Pellitory root, bls	lb.	.65 -	.70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.15 -	.16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.	lb.	.20 -	.25
Pentaerythritol,[3] CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75 -	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00 -	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.29 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.33 -	—
Tetra acetate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.00 -	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.50 -	—
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19 -	—
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.07½ -	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.,	gal.	.16 -	-
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gal.	gal.	.55 -	—
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs	lb.	.0665-	Bid
50 to 100 bgs	lb.	.0705-	Bid
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs	lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs	lb.	.1295	Nom
red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.26 -	.26½
Louisiana, sports, bgs	lb.	.40 -	.41
Mombassa, bgs	lb.	.23 -	.23¼
Niger, fair, bgs	lb	.18½ -	.19
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.22½ -	.23
Peppermint, USP, bls	lb.	.55 -	.70
import, bls.	lb.	.90	Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[3] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1	lb.	.0782-	.0800
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0832-	.0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832-	.0850
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0882-	.0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0882-	.0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0932-	.0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point.	lb.	.0882-	.0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0932-	.0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del. Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.30 -	1.35
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021 -	—
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 -	—
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 -	—

Petrolatum, USP, amber, fiber dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
extra amber, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
cream, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½-	—
yellow, soft, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
white, lily, c.l., fib. dms.	lb.	.05¾-	—
fib. dms.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼-	—
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 -	—
soft, c.l.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½-	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	bbl.	.83 -	1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37 -	—
Kentucky, Union County	bbl.	1.32 -	1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86 -	1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85 -	1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31 -	3.00
Texas, North, North-Central	bbl.	.95 -	1.25
West	bbl.	.70 -	1.12
Panhandle	bbl.	.80 -	1.22
Wyoming	obl.	1.12 -	—
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55 -	—
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55 -	—
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55 -	—
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—			
Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04 -	—
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03¼-	-

Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:—			
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10 -	—
light	bbl.	1.20 -	—
diesel, tanks	gal.	.04 -	—
stove dist.	gal.	.05 -	—
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.03¼-	—
No. 5	bbl.	.75 -	—
No. 6	bbl.	.80 -	.85
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	.85 -	.90
Oklahoma, No. 3	gal.	.03½-	—
No. 6	bbl.	.90 -	—
14-16	bbl.	.97 -	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.06¼-	.06¾
No. 2	gal.	.06¾-	.07
No. 3	gal.	.06½-	.07¼
36-40 gravity	gal.	.06¾-	.06¾
bunker, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.65 -	1.77
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.65 -	1.77
Charleston, Mass.	bbl.	1.60 -	—
Houston, Tex.	bbl.	.85 -	.97
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.60 -	—
New Orleans, La.	bbl.	.85 -	.97
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	1.65 -	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.65 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	1.65 -	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.65 -	—
Port Arthur, Tex.	bbl.	.85 -	.97
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.55 -	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65 -	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60 -	1.77
Texas City, Tex.	bbl.	.85 -	.97
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:— California..100l..b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.11 -	—
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, benzol type, tanks,	gal.	.07¾-	—
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07¾-	.07⅛

Petroleum, mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163 - 252 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½-	—
198-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¾-	—
248-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼-	—
312-468 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 -	—
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.10 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¼-	—
Gulf Coast, tanks	gal.	.06½-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.12 -	.13
Boston	gal.	.12 -	—
Bridgeport, Conn	gal.	.1630-	—
Buffalo	gal.	.1240-	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580-	—
Hartford	gal.	.1630-	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1490-	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 -	—
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129 -	—
Providence	gal.	.13 -	—
Rochester	gal.	.1320-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14 -	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13 -	—
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13 -	-
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.12 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½-	—
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.06¾-	—

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*Copperas
Cream of Tartar
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Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sulphur
Sulphur Chloride
Sulphuric Aicd
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Petroleum, naphtha, cleaner's, Newark .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .12 - —
New York .....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis .....gal. .1470- —

high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J.gal. .21½- —
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 5,[6] tanks, same basis, gal. .226 - —
No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —

V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (divd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- .07½

Stoddard (CS 8-53), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09½- —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07 - .07¾
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —

Xylol-Toluol solvent mixture. See Xylol-Toluol under X.

Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[2,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¼- .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., works frt. equald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib, dms., 2,000 lbs...lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiasin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - .70
Phenyl chloride, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots, works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works....lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms...lb.13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb.12.00 - 12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,2] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l...long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-68% b.p.l. M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.....long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.....long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
finely ground 65.5%, M.P.R. 240 provisions, basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum.....short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70% basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.25 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-70%-68% b.p.l., 5% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.50 - —
refinery ground, same basis. long ton. 4.65 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 4.85 - —
31% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 4.95 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.20 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.70 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[6] red amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs.....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bags, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, ogs.....lb. .08 - .09½
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb.16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 - —
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .03½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls...lb. .20 - .22
Podophyllin, dms.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., works, lb. .35 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Poppy flowers, bales.....lb. .60 - .70
Poppy seed, Canadian, bgs....lb. .65 - .67
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. .70 - .71
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
cleaned, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms...lb. .28 - .30
cns.....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10
Potash bichromate in bgs., ½c. less.
Carbonate, calc., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms.....lb. .03½- .03½
tanks .....lb. .02¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chlorate,[3,6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, cryst., tech., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms., lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, (5%, sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.77
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms..lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .38
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M... unit-ton. .20 - —
22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
30% K_2O, same basis... unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls...lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Muriate, dom.[6] 60-62-63%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 1944, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O..... unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[5] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53½- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .30
fine gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09¼- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20¼- .21
Potash, prussiate, red, bbls., dms..lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l.....ton.290.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.16.25 - —
solution, 20° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5° or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls...lb. .16 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .75
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports..ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Berries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .26
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .06¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0%, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04¼- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., divd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., divd.gal. 8.53 - —
flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.f.p.), 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .30 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.55 - 1.68
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis..lb. .45½- .46
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports, long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton.10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.12.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 6.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scarp, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks. lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works...lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works.....lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .10 - .15
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account. Current freight $21.60; WSA insurance $3.75 per ton..lb. .04¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- —
dissolved, 55% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1,6] flasks (76 lbs. net), spot..flask.190.00 -193.00
San Francisco.....flask.186.00 - —
Quicksilver freight, $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 2%; brokers, 1%.
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.08 + .12½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surchare of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphite, USP, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs., oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½

USE A Cowles DETERGENT SILICATE

DRYMET REG. U. S. PAT OFF — ANHYDROUS SODIUM METASILICATE Cowles DRYMET is the most highly concentrated, most economical form of sodium metasilicate available. DRYMET contains no water. Yields nearly twice the chemical strength of hydrated sodium metasilicate at a substantial saving. Completely soluble, non-caking, easy to handle.

DRYORTH REG. U. S. PAT OFF. — TECHNICALLY ANHYDROUS SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE Cowles DRYORTH is a high pH detergent silicate with valuable peptizing, emulsifying, dirt-suspending power. Recommended for heavy duty detergency requiring high NA_20 value.

DRYMET—DRYORTH are both available for shipment from conveniently located distributors' stocks and in mixed carloads from our plants.

Write today for details.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

FOR QUOTATIONS: Write — Wire — Phone

THE COWLES DETERGENT COMPANY
7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Quinine, glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs...oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13¼*
Surcharge: see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs....lb. No stocks
dom., dwarf, Essex, bgs....lb. .15 - 15½
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Red, alizarin lake,[2] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Red, cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works..lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¾- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Red, maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works...lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85%, copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .906
Para,[2] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works.lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[3] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls. lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol,[4] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.30 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Riboflavin,[4] bots., 100 grams.kilo.430.00 - —
5-50 grams.....gram. .46 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
Spanish, bls.....lb. .14½- .15

Rosin, gum:—
B, dms.....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
D, dms.....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
E, dms.....100 lbs. 4.58 - —
F, dms.....100 lbs. 4.59 - —
G, dms.....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
H, dms.....100 lbs. 4.61 - —
I, dms.....100 lbs. 4.67 - —
K, dms.....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
M, dms.....100 lbs. 4.93 - —
N, dms.....100 lbs. 5.06 - —
W.G., dms.....100 lbs. 6.90 - —
W.W., dms.....100 lbs. 7.15 - —
X, dms.....100 lbs. 7.15 - —
Wool, F.F., dms.....100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.96
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .75 - .80

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .29 - .31
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Spanish, tins.....lb.35.00 -36.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Sage,[1] Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .26½- .27
fair, bls.....lb. .24 - .24½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .27½- .28
Sago flour, sgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .18 - .21
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Savory, dom., Calif., bls.....lb. .90 - .93
Spanish, bls.....lb. .72 - .75
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .82 - .85
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs..lb. .14¾- .15¼
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500 lbs..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .43½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs.....lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —

Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3), kgs., 3c. more.

D.C., U.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100.....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
T.N., bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, tres.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works, ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh., bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.00 - —

fighting LEATHER

In every battle area and on the home front too, America's fighting men are wearing chrome-tanned shoes, made of leather that is soft, comfortable and long-lasting. Very large amounts of chromium chemicals are required for the tanning of leather. Not only does chrome tanning produce superior-wearing and more flexible leather than the old tanning methods, but the chrome tanning process is very much faster, which is particularly important to the war effort. Many of the country's foremost tanners know "Mutual" Bichromates to be the best obtainable. Their knowledge of skins and tanning, coupled with the use of the best materials for their treatment, minimizes manufacturing difficulties.

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA NEW YORK N.Y.
CHROMIUM CHEMICALS

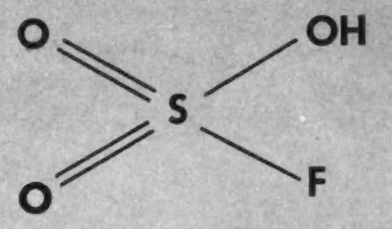
MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
270 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Silica, amorph., wet-grd., 400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.35.00 -38.00
wet-grd., 96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.22.00 -23.00
hard-quartz, 99¾%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., 55 gals., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign...oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12½
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .17 - .18

Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., divd., lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 99%, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05½- .06
NF VII, bbls., divd.....lb. .09½- .10
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., divd....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[4] gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works....lb. .09 - .10
Soda, arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.

Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., divd. zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
Soda ash, extra light, 58%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1.100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 47 - .52

Soda bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Soda bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bifluoride, bbl., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs., lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, divd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, divd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, divd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, divd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, divd. .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, divd. .....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[3,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09½
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP gran., bbls. .....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .24¾- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms. .....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., divd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhy., dms., divd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08½- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s., works.
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns.....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .14½- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, cns....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 — —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars .....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs. .....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.30
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis,, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., divd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works, lb. .11½- .12



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A NEW CHEMICAL TOOL!

Potential Industrial Applications:

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Alkyl Fluosulfonates • Boron Trifluoride
Acyl Fluorides • Sulfamido Acids • Preparation of Aryl Fluosulfonates • Other Alkyl reactions

Physical Characteristics:

Mobile, nearly colorless liquid.
Boils without decomposition at 330° F. (165.5° C.)
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Specific gravity: 1.74 at 60° F. (15.6° C.)
Vapor pressure: 3mm Hg at 80° F. (26.7° C.)
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Some Future Uses of HSO_3F

Alkylating agent in manufacture of high octane fuel for the post-war "plane-mobile."

Reagent in production of synthetic polymers with dielectric properties.

Superior high pressure lubricants.

Other possible uses: In the manufacture of dye intermediates, insecticides, cutting oils, etc.

GENERAL CHEMICAL FLUORINE COMPOUNDS

Fluorides
Acid Hydrofluoric, Anhydrous
Acid Hydrofluoric, Aqueous
Aluminum Fluoride, Anhydrous
Aluminum Fluoride, Crystal
Ammonium Bifluoride
Ammonium Fluoride
Barium Fluoride
Boron Trifluoride
Chromium Fluoride
Copper Ammonium Fluoride
Cupric Fluoride
Ferrous Fluoride
Fluoride Fluxes
Lead Fluoride
Lithium Fluoride
Magnesium Fluoride
Nickel Fluoride
Polyacid Fluorides (e.g. KF . x HF)
Potassium Fluoride, Anhydrous
Potassium Fluoride, Crystal
Sodium Bifluoride
Sodium Fluoride
Strontium Fluoride

Fluoborates
Acid Fluoboric
Ammonium Fluoborate
Cadmium Fluoborate
Chromium Fluoborate
Ferrous Fluoborate
Indium Fluoborate
Lead Fluoborate
Nickel Fluoborate
Potassium Fluoborate
Silver Fluoborate
Sodium Fluoborate
Stannous Fluoborate
Zinc Fluoborate

Fluosulfonates
Acid Fluosulfonic

Soda phosphate, nonobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic,[6] anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. in 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs.....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09⅝- .10¼
spot .....lb. .10⅝- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald., 100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., some 1, dlvd...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .12
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls. lb. .07 - .07⅛
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis.....100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.).lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works...gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .19 - —
100-40,000 lbs., works..lb. .19¼- .19½
less than 100 lbs., works, lb. .23 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .17 - .18
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 3.46 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l .....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .07½- —
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.. .....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.37 - 1.50
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .26
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .09¼
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .47¼- —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.10 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, works, frt. alld. lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -57.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10

Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .58 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms.....lb.11.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works, l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts..... long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
Sulphur, refined, flour, extra fine, bgs..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
USP, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works....lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works.lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works.lb. .18 - .21
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. No stocks
No. 2, bbls.....lb. No stocks
stainless, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .23 - .23½
medium, bgs.....lb. .21 - .21½
poultry, bgs.....lb. .19 - .19¾
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Balto..unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .50 - .53
Superphosphate, 22%, a.p.a., bulk, prod points..unit-ton. .55 - .84
deliver points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.
Superphosphate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ¼c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida..unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .74 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y., fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
Imp., Canad., bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -80.00

SOLVAY*

...KEYED TO TODAY AND TOMORROW!

LIFE-SAVER! All new Navy single-seat fighters now carry this one-man rubber life raft. After a landing at sea, the turn of a valve inflates this amazing "life-saver" in just one minute!
PROTECTING THE FUTURE! Out of the war will come new discoveries in medical science—new techniques to make surgery safer—new drugs to cure disease!

Official U. S. Navy Photo

Today... Solvay Alkalies are helping in the production of rubber life rafts, parachutes, medical kits and special food containers. These new devices are keeping casualties down, enabling fighting men to live and fly again! As new fighting fronts open, Solvay will continue to devote its facilities to the increasing needs of the armed forces!

Tomorrow... Solvay Alkalies, backed by over 60 years of experience and continuous research, will make their special contribution to the great new discoveries of medical science—safeguarding the health of a nation and its workers—and dedicated to the further advancement of industry! Look to Solvay for highest quality alkalies!

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** The Solvay Process Company employs salt, limestone and ammonia to make Soda Ash, from which basic material Caustic Soda and other alkalies are derived.*

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE • CAUSTIC POTASH
MODIFIED SODAS • AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM NITRITE • PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • SALT
POTASSIUM CARBONATE

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Tallow,[1,3] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l...lb. .06¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., lc. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .14 - .15
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour,[1,3] Brazil, bgs...lb. .07¼- —
Java, bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
Tar acid oil,[3,6] 10%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - .31½
c.l., works.....gal. .32 - .33½
Pine, retort, dms., c.l., dlvd East..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. East.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, East.....gal. .24¼- —
Tara, powd.....ton.145.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs...lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., South..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, com'l dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).

Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinylglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F., VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.265.00 - —
bots., 5-50 grams.....gram. .29½- —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works....lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French-type, bls..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
golden, bls.....lb. .23½- .24
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[3,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .32

Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd....lb. .15½- .16¼
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .17 - .17¼
plain bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, dlvd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs. works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .80 - .82
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .56 - —
mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .28 - —

Toluol, 1° nitration, dms., return, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo...gal. .29½- —
Toluol-Xylol solvent mixture. (See Xylol-Toluol).
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks...lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs., oz. .30 - —
smaller lots.....oz. .33 - .36
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works...lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. - .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[6] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene l.c.l., prices, ½c. higher. Zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N. Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40¼- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol[6] dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[3,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[6] 90-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Aleppey, bgs..lb. .12 Nom.
Madras, bgs.....lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms.....gal. .86¼- .89¼
wood, d.d., dms., East.....gal. .65 - .70
tanks .....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .77 - .80
tanks .....gal. .72 - —

U

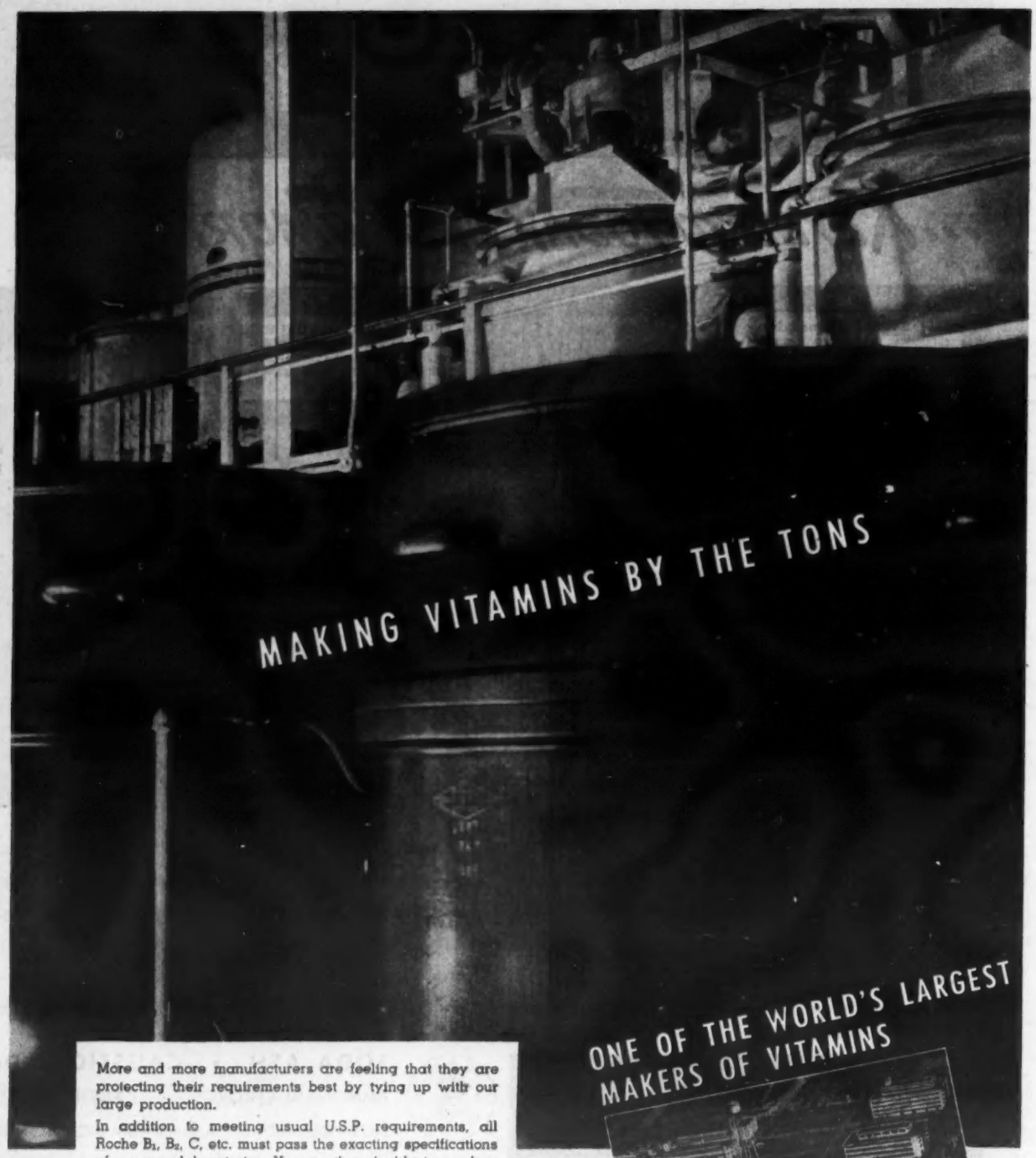
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertiliser comp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis. ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23

V

Valerian root, N. F., bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Java, tins.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 8.25 - 8.75
whole, tins.....lb. 9.00 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 3.75 - 4.00
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] chys., wks....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c.....bot. .45½- —
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol). mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Wattlebark, E. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.70; WSA insurance $2.75 per ton..ton.46.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s., based on freight $11; insurance $1 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $11.05; WSA insurance $3 per ton..ton.46.00 -48.50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Wattle bark extract, liquid, bbls., lb.	.05¾-	—
tanks .....lb.	.05¼-	—
solid, bgs., based on freight $20; insurance $2.50 per ton. Difference for buyers account. Current freight $16.90; WSA insurance $8.75 per ton..lb.	.04475-	.0460
Wax, amorphous, 160°-165°, m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works..lb.	.14¼-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.14½-	.15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb.	.12¾-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.13 -	.13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb.	.24¾-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.25 -	.25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis.lb.	.16¼-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.16½-	.17¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb.	.14¾-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.15 -	.15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb.	.28¾-	—
Bayberry, bgs.....lb.	.25 -	.26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb.	.58 -	—
discs or cakes, bgs., ton.lb.	.60 -	—
ctns., ton.....lb.	.61 -	.63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb.	.57 -	—
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton. lb.	.37½-	—
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.lb.	.44¾-	—
unbleachable, bgs., ton.lb.	.41½-	—
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton. lb.	.58½-	—
discs, bgs., ton.....lb.	.65½-	—
ctns., ton.....lb.	.56½-	.58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb.	.57½-	—
ctns., ton.....lb.	.58½-	.60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb.	.52½-	—
Wax, candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton, lb.	.38 -	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.39 -	.46
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.		
refined, bgs., ton.....lb.	.44 -	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.45 -	.54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb.	.71¼-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.72¼-	.81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton, lb.	.75¾-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.76¾-	.85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb.	.73½-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.74½-	.83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb.	.76¾-	.80
smaller lots.....lb.	.77¾-	.90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton....lb.	.83¼-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.84¼-	.93¼
No. 2, bgs., tons.....lb.	.81¼-	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.82¼-	.91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb.	.79 -	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.80 -	.89
powdered (same differentials as candelilla).		
Ceresin, dom., 138-140 m.p., bgs., ton..lb.	.13½-	.14
jobbing lots.....lb.	.14½-	.15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb.	.15½-	.16
jobbing lots.....lb.	.16½-	.17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb.	.16½-	.17
jobbing lots.....lb.	.17½-	.18
Japan, cs.....lb.	No stocks	
Montan, bgs.....lb.	No stocks	
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb.	.49½-	.51¾
smaller lots.....lb.	.50¼-	.61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)		
refined, bgs., ton.....lb.	.62 -	—
smaller lots.....lb.	.63 -	.72
Paraffin (see under P).		
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb.	.26 -	.27
cakes, cs.....lb.	.27 -	.28
White lead (see Lead, white).		
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb.	.04 -	.07½
rossed, bls.....lb.	.12 -	.15
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb.	2.84	- —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.	18.00	-27.00
l.c.l. .....ton.	20.00	-24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l...ton.	21.00	-25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.	25.00	-29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l...ton.	20.00	-24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.	21.00	-25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l...ton.	22.00	-26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.	23.00	-27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l...ton.	24.00	-28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.	25.00	-29.00
limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E. works, ton.	6.00	- —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton.	7.00	- 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l...ton.	9.35	-10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton.	8.60	- 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l.....ton.	6.25	- 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l...ton.	13.00	- —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.	12.45	- —
putty grade, bgs., c.l...ton.	12.00	- —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.	14.00	-15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.	18.00	-20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb.	.05½-	.06
rossed, bls.....lb.	.15 -	.18
thin, bls.....lb.	.13 -	.16
rossed, green, bls.....lb.	.20 -	.22
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb.	.18 -	.19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal.	.72 -	.75
Leaves, bls.....lb.	.10 -	.12
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).		
Woodnour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.	20.00	- —
60 mesh,, same basis.....ton.	24.00	- —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.	27.00	- —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.	30.00	-32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.		
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb.	.20 -	.22
Levant .....lb.	6.50 -	—
Wormwood, bls.....lb.	.50	Nom.

X

Xylene (see Xylol).		
Xylol[6] (xylene), indus. dms., return, works..gal.	.32 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal.	.27 -	—
West, Minnequa, Col....gal.	.27 -	—
10°, dms., return, works....gal.	.35 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal.	.30 -	—
5°, dms., return, works....gal.	.42 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal.	.37 -	—
8°, dms., return, works....gal.	.47 -	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal.	.42 -	—
Xylol-Toluol petroleum solvent mixture, ret. dms., f.o.b. No. Jersey depot..gal.	.26 -	.27
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb.	.35 -	.36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb.	1.75 -	2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb.	.35 -	—
90 B units, dms.....lb.	.40 -	—
120 B units, dms.....lb.	.45 -	—
200 B units, dms.....lb.	.58 -	—
300 B units, dms.....lb.	.72 -	—
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb.	1.35 -	2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb.	1.35 -	1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb.	.55 -	—
lb.	.60 -	—
packages, same basis.....lb.	.65 -	—
Sulphide, orange, kegs, cases, works..lb.	1.10	Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb.	.16 -	—

Chrome yellow prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb.	.09 -	.11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb.	1.37 -	—
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb.	1.75 -	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb.	2.87 -	—
smaller lots.....lb.	2.89 -	—
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb.	.04½-	.06¼
yellow, bbls., works....lb.	.02 -	.02¼
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb.	.0345-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.0365-	—
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.05 -	—
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.071 -	—
Persian orange (see O).		
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb.	.13 -	—
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb.	.13 -	—
Yellow dock root, dom., bls...lb.	.38 -	.40
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb.	.18 -	.20
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb.	.14	Nom.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz.	3.00 -	5.75

Z

Zein,[6] bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb.	.25 -	—
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.30 -	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb.	.16 -	.17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb.	.26 -	.27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb.	.29 -	—
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb.	.11¾-	.12¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.12¼-	.13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb.	.14 -	.20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb.	.35 -	—
dms .....lb.	.40 -	—
kgs. .....lb.	.37 -	—
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs.	5.75 -	—
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
USP, dms.....lb.	.30 -	.31
jars .....lb.	.36 -	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works.....lb.	.0255-	—
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).		
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb.	.33 -	.37
Dust,[6] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.....lb.	.25 -	.30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb.	4.54 -	—
jars .....lb.	4.40 -	—
Metal,[1,3,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).		
Naphthenates, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb.	.16 -	.19½
Oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07¼-	—
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07⅝-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½-	—
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09½-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09⅝-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09⅝-	—
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.10⅝-	—

Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ½c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l. ex whse.

Palmitate, bbls.....lb.	.32 -	.33
Resinates, 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms..lb.	.14½-	—
fused, pale, bbls.....lb.	.11 -	.13
precipitated, dms., dlvd...lb.	.15 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb.	.15 -	.19
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb.	.29 -	—
ton lots, frt. equald...lb.	.30 -	—
smaller lots, frt. equald.. lb.	.31 -	—

USP (same prices as tech.).

—Continued on page 66

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

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Quality Last for Paint

The conflicts of philosophies which attend the endeavors of the governmental war agencies to construct a practicable wartime economy were, of course, to be expected. No general program was laid out in advance; no general program has been evolved out of cumulative experiences; no generalization of process or objective would, in fact, be possible. It is unfortunate, however, that the war economy philosophy so frequently falls short of an adequacy of logical agreement between purpose and procedure.

Take, for example, the WPB order constrictively controlling the use of drying oils in the manufacture of paints. The prime purpose of this order is to conserve the supply of linseed oil, largely in order that a substantial proportion of it may be channelled into new and unusual edible use — one of the strange bedfellow behaviors deriving from lend-lease. Granting that it is desirable, as well as necessary, that, in the face of a famine in tung oil, a substantial part of the most popular drying oil be diverted to edible use, it should be expectable that what was left for customary use in protective coatings would be most economically employed. It is demonstratable that the performance value of an outside paint made according to conservation order M-332 falls short of that of the better quality paints which it has mandatorily superseded by almost, if not quite, as much as is saved by the reduction of oil content. In other words, an M-332 paint has so much less coverage and wearing property than a quality full-oil paint that there is no actual saving of linseed oil in its employment.

Order M-332 stands almost alone among war agency directives as one purposed to save a material at the sacrifice of consumer value of a finished article. It clashes head-on with the rather prevalent idea that even a higher cost is preferable to a lower quality. Substitutes must be encouraged in the face of scarcities; but there is neither logic nor commonsense in prohibiting the use of a superior customary material to the extent to which it is available. The public would be far better served if paint manufacturers, so desiring, were permitted to provide protective coatings of their customary quality to the extent that their allotment of linseed oil would permit. The output of such coatings would be curtailed; but it is a safe surmise that the public would be deprived of but little, if any, paint service. And linseed oil would be conserved to the necessary degree.

Order M-332 should be amended to provide free choice of formulation by paint manufacturers. If the quality-last philosophy which it represents is to prevail, all dairymen should be compelled to mix 10 percent of water and 20 percent of margarin with their butter. Some of it would be improved thereby.

—O-P-D—

Transportation Troubles

Whether or not the threatened railroad strike eventuates—and the nation lacks a Grover Cleveland in the applicable post of authority—transportation is going to be increasingly the biggest business problem of the day. If the movement in Congress is successful in removing all railway labor matters from the authority of the Director of Economic Stabilization, the mess will be worsened, but it will be bad enough under the best conditions. The nation's transportation systems of all kinds are breaking down, mechanically, manually, and mentally, under the enormous strain to which they have been subjected for two years.

The job which the nation's carriers have done and are doing is one of unprecedented size. They have been obliged to do it under unprecedented inadequacy of replacements of materials and of manpower. The great measure of their achievement has been possible largely through cooperation and coordination among themselves and a contributory attitude on the part of a substantial majority of the public. Neither of these factors has been applied to its full potentiality; much can be done on both sides.

Transportation companies and promoters who are attracted by the transportation field are devoting much talk, at least, to their postwar desires and dreams. This is all very good; but there are big problems of this day and the immediate tomorrow to be solved. Their solution will not come by way of arguments over the role of air transportation in the postwar era nor by way of adherence to financial and operating policies which are not in keeping with the temper of the times. And they will not be solved directly by congressional investigations of railroad wrecks as is proposed in house resolution 388; although much that will be useful is to be learned by proper study of some recent crashes.

The big need is for the development of a correlated national system which gives equitable consideration to the size of this country and to the particular needs of its various regions. Construction of such a system requires proper participation of the three elements—ownership, management, and labor—of each of the four divisions — rail, highway, water, and air—of operative transportation, along with relevant legislative and regulative governmental agencies and the public, as shipper and passenger—and as operator in both fields of carrying. The transportation problem is today's problem. It is the problem equally of carrier, regulator, and public. The essaying of its solution would profitably be among the first orders of business for the approaching year for all concerned.

—O-P-D—

Congress Looks at Postwar

Congress has hold of the widely prevalent idea that today is not too soon to start definite planning of postwar procedures. Congress is, of course, no better equipped to set down a definite plan than is any other group or individual who is thinking along the same lines. Congress, anyhow, can clothe its planning with an air of authority. To be of any real service, a plan will have to provide more of practicability than of officialism.

Two postwar planning bills were deposited in the lawmaking hopper a few days before the closing of the congressional session popularly acclaimed for its spirit of revolt—which was mostly a spurt of revolving. One of these measures (H.R. 3873) would amend the reconstruction finance corporation act so as to create a surplus property board authorized to sell or otherwise dispose of "surplus property of the United States," all selling and leasing thereof to be done by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The defining of "property" and "surplus property" is somewhat vague, and three members of the seven-man board must be experienced as retail merchants, the others being governmental officials. You get the idea of the hodgepodge of proposals that such legislation would bring out.

The other postwar planning bill is H.R. 3856, "to provide for the disposition of surplus inventories of strategic materials owned by the United States and government-owned plants and factories." The functioning in this respect would be entrusted to a national reconversion board, four of whose eight members would be "representatives from industry." The process of disposition under this measure would be one of deliberation, designed to prevent wrecking of markets by dumping of excessive loads of goods. Plants would be kept in standby condition, as long as their products were not specially needed, and if that be too long, they might be scrapped.

These are congressional ideas on the disposing of goods, mechanical equipment, and real property for which the government will have little need after the conclusion of global hostilities. They are about as adequate to the job as are those submitted by and large and far and wide by theoretical and practical guessers in postwar economics.

The chances of either bill to become the law of surplus property disposal are slim. Nevertheless businessmen should study these bills as windpointers. They should take them into able symposiums, widely representative geographically and industrially, and turn them into the plan that will be needed.

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Heavy Chemicals

Overall Supply Situation Slightly Improved—Less Delay in Contract Deliveries

Slight improvement in the supply situation has taken place in some of the major industrial chemicals. This condition was not reflected in the open market but producers have improved their position on such items as soda ash, soda caustic, calcium chloride, chlorine and copper sulphate. In most instances, considerable progress was made with contract shipments of the alkalies. Manufacturers have either caught up with schedules or are only a few days behind. Meanwhile some soda ash has been imported to assist in the movement to domestic customers.

Heavy buying which featured calcium chloride for so many months has subsided and producers have been given an opportunity to start a stockpile for Spring use. Chlorine loosened up sufficiently to allow shipments to move more promptly while copper sulphate stocks have increased and will probably continue to mount through most of next month. Sulphuric acid supplies should improve when the flow from ordnance plants meets expectations but there were no material signs of betterment last week. Soda acetate production has been temporarily restricted through the shortage of soda ash.

Nickel sulphate remained heavily sold ahead. It was stated that production of nickel in 1943 will approximate the all-time high of the previous year, regardless of an acute shortage of labor and the resultant inability of the industry to use to the fullest extent its greatly expanded productive facilities. Demands for the war program have been met. Control of distribution by government authorities has mastered what appeared to be a critical situation in the supply of nickel.

Export orders of fair volume were on the market for miscellaneous chemicals but the shortage of materials as well as the scarcity of shipping space had a restricting influence on actual business. Some new material has been requested for the lend-lease program and might be accepted if production will permit.

Short stocks of carbon tetrachloride hold that market in a definitely tight position. The market seemed to be practically bare of available material. About the same condition was noted in manganese sulphate.

Aluminum.—Ceiling prices on alumina scrap and secondary aluminum ingot at the producers level were reduced 1½c. a pound by OPA. The new base price for secondary ingot is 12½c. a pound. No change in prevailing market prices will result from this action, because these products have been selling for sometime at or below the new ceiling levels established.

Calcium Chloride.—Buying conditions showed a tendency to ease for the first time in several months. Production has caught up with demand in most instances while the buying movement seemed to have spent its force. It was expected that producers will soon start to pile up a reserve for Spring deliveries.

Carbon Tetrachloride. — Allocation program is expected to be issued soon by the Chemicals Division of WPB, it was stated by officials December 23. Although production has been maintained at a high rate, continuing heavy war demands are eating into reserve stocks and necessitating a control program being imposed.

Chlorine.—Reported in slightly better buying position although sensitive. While normal requests for the first quarter were noted, there is usually enough cancellations at the end of two months to ease the situation. It was stated that current demands were being taken care of promptly.

Copper Sulphate.—An appreciable expansion in interest from the agricultural trade was reported. Producers hope this will develop into an early buying movement. The government has urged buyers to cover future requirements as promptly as possible in order to relieve the taxation on storage facilities at producing quarters and also to be sure of having material on hand when it is needed. Production remained sufficiently heavy to increase the stockpile and supplies are expected to expand until the latter part of next month. WPB has lifted all restrictions on the use of copper and copper base alloys for the production of lubrication equipment subject to the provisions of Materials Order M-9-c and other materials orders, and at the same time, postponed the effective date of the restrictions on the number of models, styles and sizes of such equipment until such future dates as may be fixed, after further consideration.

Manganese Sulphate.—There is no present intention of placing this chemical under allocation, as has been reported in the trade. While increased demands have created a tight supply situation, officials expect that this condition will be cleared up rapidly by steps being taken to increase production.

Nickel Sulphate. — Buying interest has covered both prompt and forward requirements and output has been well sold ahead leaving the supply situation tight for immediate wants. WPB has lifted restrictions on the acquisition of electroplating and anodizing equipment to allow users to obtain needed spare or repair parts without the necessity of filling a PD-1A form as in the past. Equipment up to a value of $500 may now be acquired under the automatic ratings granted this industry under CMP Regulation 5.

Potash Caustic.—Production remained sufficient to keep demand satisfied without leaving any excessive stocks around. Orders were entered for both prompt and future requirements. Container shortage considered a problem in some quarters.

Soda Acetate.—Shortage of soda ash has slowed down deliveries to some extent but this is expected to be a temporary matter and some relief is anticipated after the turn of the year.

Soda Ash.—A slight easing of demand could be noted with some producers entirely caught up with contracts and others only a few days behind schedule. Recent importations of this material were used to help out on contracts held by domestic consumers. The general market had the appearance of gradually assuming a more normal position although the buying situation will likely remain tight for some time.

Soda Caustic.—Reported in somewhat better shape than the ash market. Shipments went ahead more promptly and producers have improved their position. The market remained short of additional offerings and makers were inclined to favor old customers rather than new accounts.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.6	170.6	170.6	170.2

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE
UREA PEROXIDE

AND OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC PERCOMPOUNDS

Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company, Inc.
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Acids

Acetic. — WPB allocations for December released considerably more for textile processing than in November. The amounts were 2,773,264 pounds, December and 1,260,734 pound November. Plastics were allowed the same amounts for both months, the figure standing at 1,687,125 pounds. The photographic trade was allotted 186,584 pounds December and 137,369 pounds in November. These figures represent up to and including 90 percent of the industrial request. The combined movement took care of output and the market retained the same tight position previously reported. WFA purchased 7,800 pounds of glacial at .1110c. per pound in barrels, New York.

Lactic.—Producers reported a fairly comfortable supply of the commercial grades, sufficient to satisfy a normal industrial demand. There was no easement in the higher grades owing to continued short stocks and the market retained its tight position.

Nitric.—Supply position satisfactory. Because of the relatively easy condition of stocks, WPB stated that small distributors are permitted to make reports quarterly on form 1148 instead of monthly. Producers who have been using soda nitrate as a base are being encouraged to convert to the oxidation of ammonia method in order to conserve available supplies of soda nitrate.

Oxalic. — Production moved out steadily mostly through channels either directly or indirectly affiliated with government war work. A lot of this acid was used for insecticide requirements while a large portion was processed with cotton linters for the manufacture of cellulose acetate. The fact that some producers were sold ahead while others were behind shipping schedules left the supply situation rather uncertain with the market relatively tight.

Sulphuric.—Heavy consumption of this acid has taxed production and kept the buying situation tight. The movement directly or indirectly for war industries has continued heavy while demand for grades used in the manufacture of superphosphate has been steadily mounting. The latter producers have expected shipments from ordnance plants but so far these shipments have been smaller than anticipated. WPB reported that because of the shortage of tank cars, ordnance acid has moved on a short haul basis. As a result some areas have not obtained needed acid. It is hoped that this condition may be corrected by the diversion of tank cars from other uses to the transportation of sulphuric acid. Reports from Baltimore state that the government is contemplating the erection of a plant in that area to produce 300 tons of oleum daily.

—*Continued on page* 35

—O-P-D—

Postwar Surplus Disposal Schemed

—*Continued from page* 3

less there was a shortage for industrial demands or the materials would be subject to spoilage.

Sales would all be at current market prices, but no sale could be made to a foreign purchaser if investigation developed reasonable grounds for the belief that any such materials would be reshipped to the United States.

A provision is also contained in the bill for the procurement division to purchase stocks of strategic materials in the hands of manufacturers.

Plants to Be Stood By

With respect to the disposal of plants or factories, the bill states that such plants or factories shall be held as standby facilities for a period of five years after the termination of hostilities unless there is a shortage of production in products for which such plants or factories are designed, or unless the operation of such facilities would result in a lessening of the dependents of the United States upon outside sources for critical materials.

If offered for sale, the company which supervised the construction and operation of the plant or factory during the war would have the first right to purchase the facilities at the highest bona fide offer made within sixty days after such offer is submitted.

After five years, the plants or factories will continue to be held as standby facilities if the board considers such action to be in the national interest, otherwise, they shall be offered for sale, or if they would create surplus capacity such as to disrupt the national economy, they shall be dismantled and sold for scrap.

No sales of the facilities could be made for shipment to a foreign country without the consent of Congress, nor could any agency continue to operate the plants or factories in the production of materials not intended for the armed forces after the war without the consent of Congress.

Reconstruction in Reverse

Under the provisions of the Patman bill (H. R. 3873) it is proposed to amend the reconstruction finance corporation act to add a new title cited as the "Surplus Property Act of 1943." It provides for the establishment of a Surplus Property Board consisting of the chairman of the Defense Supplies Corporation, the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Treasury, and three individuals, to be appointed by the President, who shall be business men with at least five years' experience in retailing and distribution of merchandise.

The board would determine the methods to be used by governmental agencies in making and maintaining inventories of property and the surplus property that should be sold or leased, and so inform the RFC.

Before disposing of any of the surplus property, RFC would be required to appoint an advisory committee for each class of property to be sold or leased and consult with the committee as to price, time, method, and manner of disposing of such property. Insofar as practicable, RFC would be governed by the following conditions:—

Distribution should be through established trade channels.

Acquisition of large quantities of such property for speculative purposes should not be permitted.

Prices at which any particular property or class of property is sold or leased should be uniform.

Such property should be sold or leased at prices low enough to facilitate the disposition thereof, but high enough to enable the United States to secure a fair return therefor.

Sale or lease should be a rate which will not unduly disrupt trade and commerce.

Sale or lease should take into consideration the need for facilitating and encouraging the establishment of small business enterprises by members of the armed forces discharged or released from active duty.

Sale or lease should be by advertising for competitive bids except in such cases where the board determines that competitive bidding would be contrary to the public interest.

—O-P-D—

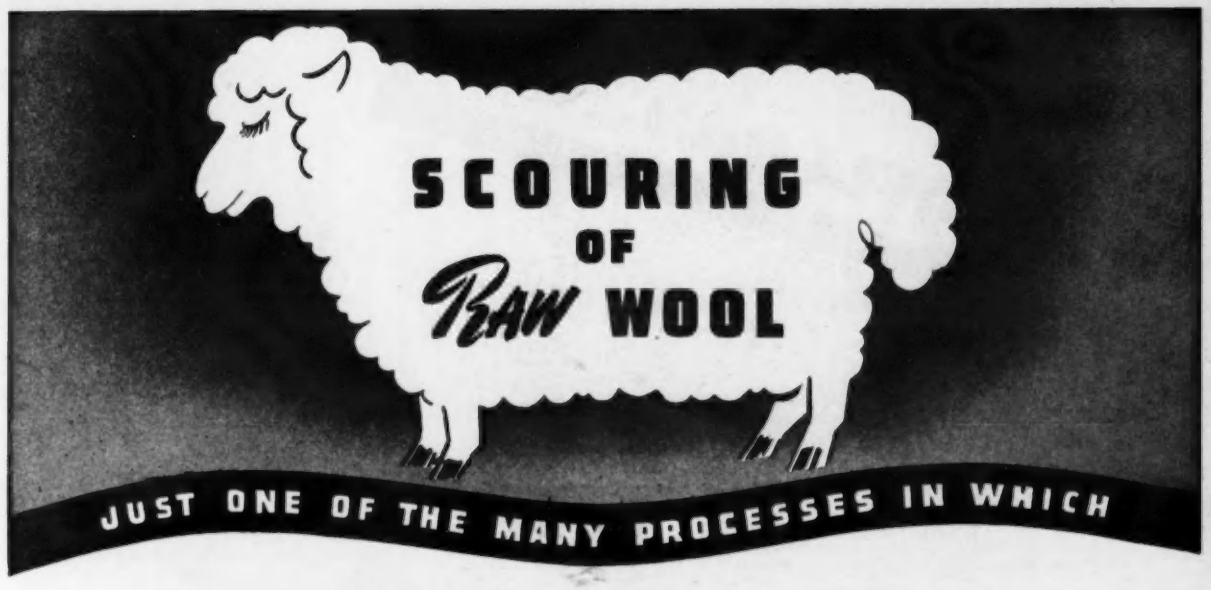
Electro Metallurgical Co. DPC Contract Increased

Electro Metallurgical Company, this city, has increased its contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide additional plant facilities in Ohio at a cost of approximately $870,000, resulting in an over-all commitment of approximately $9,800,000. Electro Metallurgical Company will operate these facilities, title remaining in Defense Plant Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Byrnes Retires from duPont

Francis J. Byrnes has retired from his post as assistant director of the public relations department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Mr. Byrnes organized public relations activities for duPont in Paris and Latin America in his twenty-seven years of service. He formerly was in public relations work in Pennsylvania.



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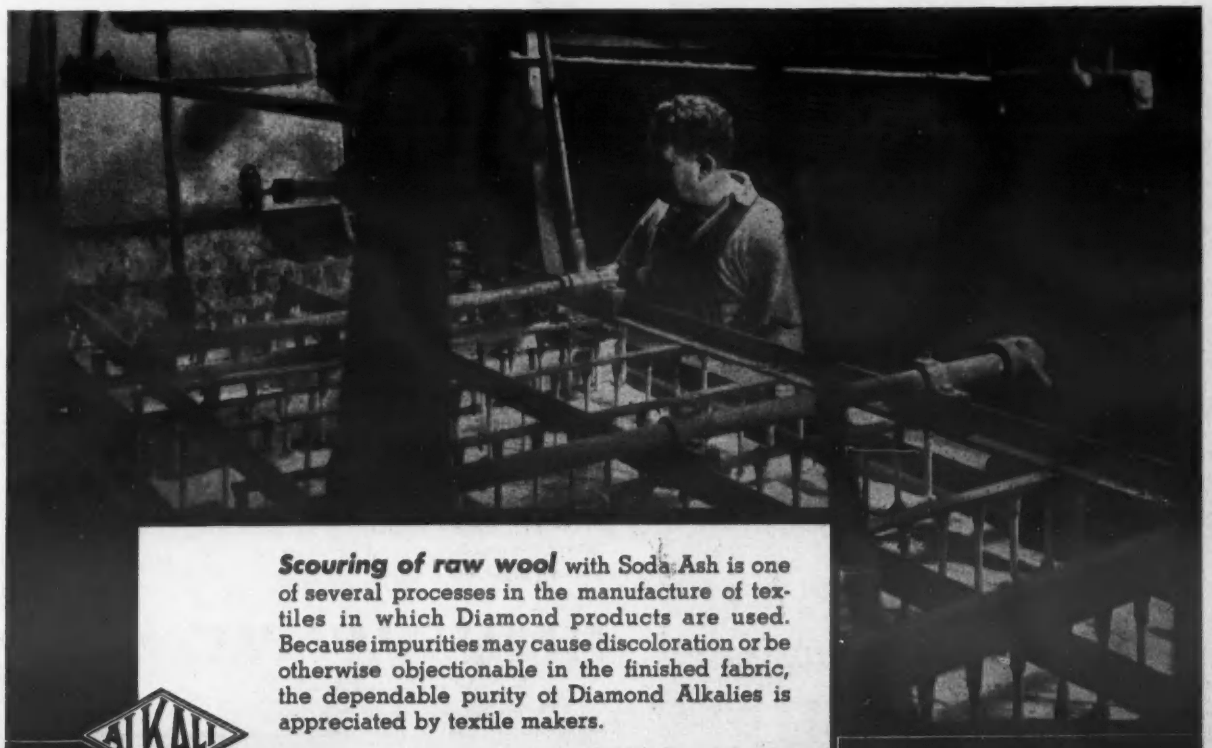
helps speed effective cleaning



Scouring of raw wool with Soda Ash is one of several processes in the manufacture of textiles in which Diamond products are used. Because impurities may cause discoloration or be otherwise objectionable in the finished fabric, the dependable purity of Diamond Alkalies is appreciated by textile makers.

ALKALI

DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY

PITTSBURGH, PA., AND EVERYWHERE

Heavy Chemicals

—Continued from page 34

Insecticides

While the supply situation for several important insecticides seemed favorable, it is too early to come to any very definite conclusions. WPB has arranged to materially increase arsenic allocations for the first and second quarter of 1944 and the industry believes seasonal production goals can be attained if the quality delivered is reasonably good. Of course this will not improve production for the final quarter of 1943 but it should be substantially reflected in the first six months of next year. WPB is endeavoring to improve the quality, while the industry is doing everything possible to solve the problems of handling low grade material.

According to the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungacide Association, the carryover of calcium arsenate was 67 percent above last year but 40 percent lower than the five year average from 1936 to 1940. Arsenic allocations for the last quarter of 1943 for insecticides which go into consumption in 1944 were lower than requests and lower than WPB had planned. Much of the crude arsenic that was allocated to insecticide manufacturers was of low grade, which slowed up production.

Lead arsenate stocks carried over were about 26 percent greater than in 1942 but only 38 percent of the five year average 1936-1940. Industry's program recommended an increase of 12½ percent over last year with production to be completed by June 15, 1944. Reduced allocations and the quality of raw arsenic during the last quarter worked against the above program.

With the discovery of many insect pests in the packaging in Christmas and other parcels coming from service men abroad, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has urged the immediate burning of all packing material in these packages.

—O-P-D—

Goodrich Plans Synthetic Rubber Tire Factory

The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, plans construction of a new synthetic tire manufacturing plant in Miami, Okla. The company did not disclose whether the construction would be financed with its own capital or through government channels.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Workers Show Increase

Wage earners in chemicals and allied products during October were estimated at 739,000, compared with 736,000 in September and 673,000 in October, 1942. Wage earners in products of petroleum and coal were estimated at 126,000 in October, 126,000 in September, and 126,000 in October, 1942.

	Oct., 1943	Sept., 1943
Chemicals, n.e.c.	120,400	119,000
Compressed and liquefied gases	6,300	6,300
Cottonseed oil	22,100	20,400
Drugs, medicines, and insecticides	47,200	46,400
Fertilizers	20,100	19,800
Paints, varnishes, and colors	29,700	29,500
Perfumes and cosmetics	11,200	10,600
Rayon and allied products	53,000	52,400
Soap	13,300	13,200

Dow Chemical Names Branch Office Managers

—Continued from page 3

masters degree from Columbia in 1921. During the many years he has been with the Dow company he has handled sales of the Dow company's complete line of products in New York city

Alfred A. Lawrence

and surrounding territory. Mr. Lawrence, before joining the company, had long experience in textile finishing with the Cranston Print Work Company, Cranston and Webster, R. I.

Other members of Dow's Philadelphia office will be: Frank H. Sellars, 3rd, magnesium sales, a native of Pennsylvania who joined the company this past year with an extensive engineering background in the U.S. Coast Guard and who more recently was employed by the U.S. Envelope Company, Philadelphia; Elmer K. Stilbert, who joined the Dow company in 1940 after spending considerable time as a research chemist with Lockport Felt Company, Newfane, N. Y. and Charles E. Seel, heavy chemicals and pharmaceutical sales, who has worked in the East since 1938—three years with Anacin Wyeth Chemical Company, Jersey City, N. J.

Other men at the New England office will be Felix J. DeSantis of Boston, heavy chemicals and pharmaceuticals, a graduate of Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in 1936 and an experienced pharmacist more recently engaged in the sale of pharmaceuticals and hospital supplies; George B. Makepeace, with 14 years experience in the textile field and plastics industry, two years of which were spent with Firestone Rubber & Latex Products Company, Fall River, Mass. Another man whose name has not yet been announced will handle magnesium sales in Dow's New England office.

—O-P-D—

Oleum Plant in Baltimore

The Standard Wholesale Phosphate & Acid Works, Baltimore, has concluded an agreement with the War Production Board for the erection adjacent to the company's present works at Curtis Bay, South Baltimore, of a contact plant of a capacity of 300 tons of oleum daily, to be completed next March.

—O-P-D—

Copper District Mapped

Copper Ridge zinc district, Eastern Tennessee, has been studied and mapped by the Geological Survey. Copies of the maps and texts may be obtained from the Director, Geological Survey, Washington (25).

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

William B. McClayton, associated with the W. B. Cassell Company, Baltimore, for thirty years, has been appointed a lieutenant commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

Crown Printing Ink Corporation, this city, has been formed with a capital stock of $20,000. Subscribers and directors are:—Henriette Wein, E. A. Melong and A. L. Goldstein.

Kay Chemical & Merchandising Corporation, this city, has been formed with a capital of 200 shares no par value. Subscribers are George Robert Cohen, Doris Schatzer and Rosalie Ferencz.

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CLEANING • ETCHING
FROSTING
BLEACHING
as a CATALYST
Penn Salt makes high grade hydrofluoric acid preferred by many industrial users for cleaning stainless steel . . . for the etching and polishing of fine glass . . . for processes requiring it as a catalyst . . . for frosting electric light bulbs . . . as an aid in straw bleaching processes . . . and for other manufacturing purposes.
Penn Salt hydrofluoric acid will satisfy your most rigid requirements—and can be supplied to domestic users in the usual commercial strengths, and Anhydrous HF. Hydrofluoric acid in strengths up to and including 60% is shipped in rubber drums. In strengths of 60% and 80% it is shipped in steel drums. Anhydrous HF is shipped in cylinders and tank cars.
Pioneer Manufacturer of ANHYDROUS HF . . . We were first to manufacture Anhydrous HF commercially, and now, with greatly increased production facilities, we can supply AHF in quantity for the new catalytic alkylation process of making 100 octane gasoline . . . and for other new catalytic requirements.
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AMMONIUM SILICO FLUORIDE
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HENRY SUNDHEIMER, INC.
103 PARK AVENUE MUrray Hill 5-4214-5 NEW YORK, N. Y.

ACETATE OF SODA
E.M. SERGEANT PULP and CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING Established 1867 NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

FORMIC ACID
85% AND 90% STRENGTHS

Noted for its purity, uniformity, and stability. Will not darken when exposed to light. Will not cloud up when diluted. Free from sulphuric acid, sulphur-bearing compounds, and chlorides.

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MANUFACTURED AT HOUSTON, TEXAS, BY
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RED AMORPHOUS PHOSPHORUS
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
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247 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Manufacturers of

LIGHT CALCINED MAGNESIA
FOR NEOPRENE COMPOUNDING

Recently expanded facilities permits offering of light Magnesium Oxide suitable for synthetic rubber compounding.

Shipments subject to W.P.B. Allocation.

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Sulphur

Commercial Flour
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LIQUID Sulphur Dioxide BY ANSUL
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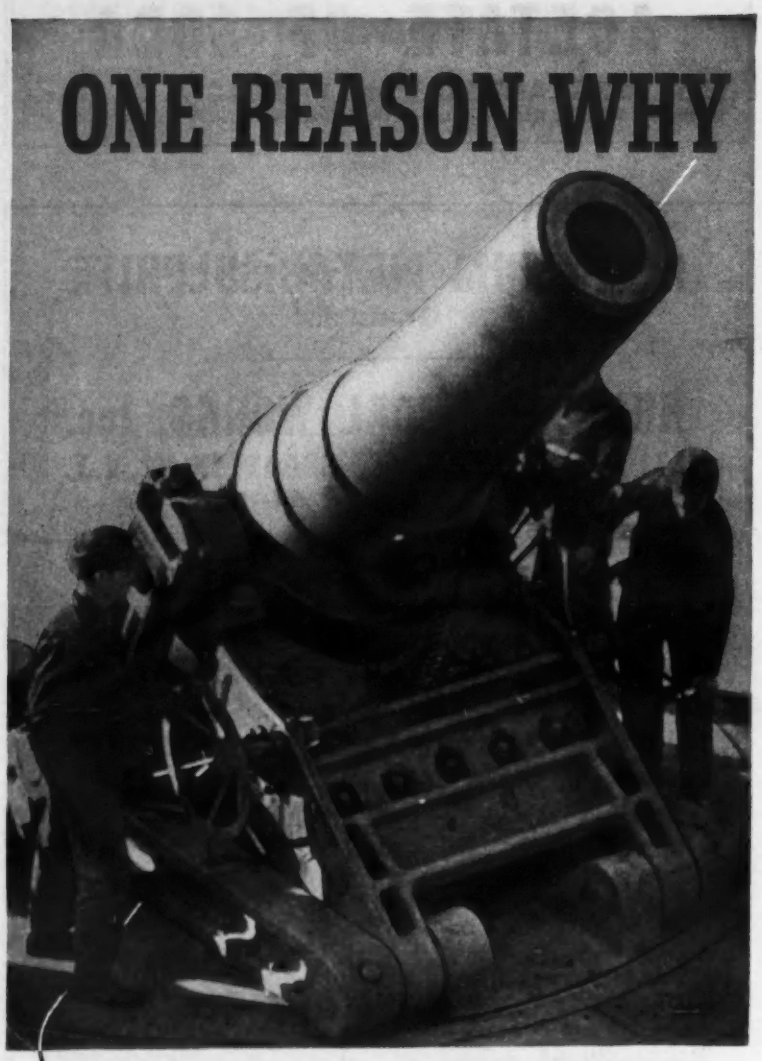

deliveries of BENZOL are curtailed . . .

Benzol, an essential ingredient of dyes, cements and stains, is now vitally needed in the manufacture of Tetryl and other explosives, synthetic rubber, aviation fuel and phenolic plastics. Like many another coal-tar chemical for which Barrett is a key source of supply, Benzol is needed in ever-increasing quantities for the war effort.

All Barrett's vast facilities and 89 years of manufacturing experience are being utilized to keep production of these vital chemicals at top limits. But so great are the requirements for war, we ask the indulgence of our civilian customers if deliveries are curtailed or delayed.

PHENOLS
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CHLORINATED TAR ACIDS
BARRETAN*
PICKLING INHIBITORS
BENZOL
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XYLOL
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ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
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Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Barrett

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Demand for Coaltar Derivatives Decreases Slightly for Yearend —Crude Naphthalene Supplies Easier

Demand for most of the primary coaltar chemical derivatives was reported to have eased slightly during the week, partly as a result of a decreased need for the materials in manufacturing and partly in line with the general yearend lull in buying. The market tone remains steady, no changes being recorded in any of the product categories.

Among individual materials, phenol continues in easy supply and crude grades of naphthalene are also declared in several quarters to be more available. The lumber shortage in wood preserving plants is increasing, cutting the demand for creosote oil and piling up stocks. Quinoline and betapicoline remain in tight supply, principally because of the maintained demand for the production of nicotinic acid and amide. Some easing as regards toluol was also mentioned since the previous issue, but opinions as to the supply and demand for xylol were conflicting. Benzol demand for aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber remains very heavy.

The Christmas holiday caused a decline in the scheduling of steel production during the week beginning December 20. Ingot production during the week was indicated at 93 percent of capacity, compared with a rate of 99.3 percent of capacity for the week beginning December 13. At 93 percent, production would be equivalent to 1,620,900 net tons of ingots and castings, while in the preceding week 1,730,700 net tons were produced. During the 1943 Christmas week 1,678,200 tons of steel were made.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Supplies continue to move heavily into production of high-octane aviation gasoline and styrene production. In other fields, WPB December allocations granted increased amounts for manufacture of anilin, phenol, and rubber chemicals and for solvent uses. Allocations for the manufacture of nitrobenzene, chlorobenzene, anthraquinone, and medicinal chemicals were decreased in comparison with the previous month.

Coaltar.—Moving to processing plants and refineries as produced. December chemical allocations by WPB also granted 325,500 gallons of coaltar for mould wash, 3,200 gallons for roofing and saturant purposes, and 1,500 gallons for miscellaneous small uses.

Creosote Oil.—Manpower problem severely cutting amount of lumber being brought into wood preserving plants. Supply position of creosote oil continues very easy. Quotations unchanged.

Cresylic Acid.—Supplies of domestic material continue tight. Stocks of imported material ample. WPB in December allocations allowed 56,000 pounds of metaparacresol and cresylic acid for medicinals, and 15,000 pounds for dyestuffs. Domestic acid was denied for textile agents, cleaning compounds, U.S.P. cresylic disinfectants and all other civilian uses. Imported acid was allowed for disinfectants to extent of 332,000 pounds; textile agents, 223,000 pounds; and miscellaneous uses 36,000 pounds. It is reported that the WPB has taken steps to increase the amount of cresylic acid and cresols to be imported from Great Britain to ease the burden of domestic suppliers of the coaltar acids in meeting demands.

Naphthalene.—Supplies of the crude grades are reported to be somewhat easier at the present time, partly due to the regular yearend lull in buying and partly to a decrease in manufacturing requirements. Opinion was expressed that tighter supply conditions may return after turn of year when an increase in phthalic anhydride production will call for more naphthalene. Also governing may be the manpower problem affecting lumber for wood preservers. Lack of lumber may make a decrease in creosote oil production advisable, with corresponding decrease in naphthalene output.

Phenol.—Supplies remain easy. Quotations steady.

Picoline.—Demand for alpha material characterized as routine. Beta material in tight supply, moving actively into production of nicotinic acid and nicotinamide. Gamma picoline supplies easy. Quotations unchanged.

Quinoline.—Production continues to be all sold up. Use for nicotinic acid and amide remains heavy. One producer now producing quinoline on semi-commercial scale is expected to have a full scale commercial plant in operation by June 1 of next year. Schedule of prices unchanged.

Toluol.—Indications are that supply position should become somewhat easier during near future. Closing of several small arms ammunition units is said to have caused some toluol to be turned back by the government, much to be rerouted into high-octane aviation fuel production. Quotations unchanged.

Xylol.—Supply continues very tight. Opinions as to military needs and civilian availability in near future somewhat confused. Freight classification of xylol-toluol mixture being furnished as replacement for petroleum xylol has been corrected so that as of December 20 the mixture is priced at from 26c. to 27c. per gallon, f.o.b. Northern New Jersey storage depots.

Chicago, Dec. 24.—Continued pull of orders for materials in the coaltar bases market has been noted, with buying apparently showing no tendency to slacken in most cases. Some sellers are reported still unable to catch up with their orders or at least with their inquiries, as indicating potential business. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c., per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; xylol, industrial, same basis, 27c.; 10-degree, same basis, 30c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexanol.—Moving satisfactorily into regular consuming channels. Quotations unchanged.

Cyclohexanone. — Steady market maintained by routine demand.

Methylcylcohexanol. — Use as replacement for ester solvents for synthetic resins and elastomers sustains steady price schedule.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Demand for essential production holding market firm.

Benzoic, Technical.—Prices continue steady. Active demand maintained.

Broenner's.—Representative inquiry remains satisfactory. Prices show no change.

Fumaric.—Supplies continue limited by shortage of raw materials. Market tone steady.

Maleic.—Quotations unchanged. Continues under complete allocation by WPB.

Picric.—Shipment into war production unabated. Quotations remain unchanged.

Tobias.—Call from regular users sustaining steady schedule of quotations.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Other Intermediates

Acetanilide, Technical.—Output reported to be keeping abreast of demand. Market tone steady.

Anilin.—Supply position somewhat easier, although movement into production of dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, and other essential materials continues heavy. Prices show no change.

Anthraquinone.—Shipment for war production actively maintained. Quotations unchanged.

Benzaldehyde, Technical.—Demand for essential purposes continues to hold supplies in tight position. Market firm.

Diphenyl. — Regular shipments on contract sustaining steady price schedule.

Metaparacresol.—Supplies continue tight. Moving actively into production of synthetic resins. Quotations show no change.

Nitrobenzene. — Supplies remain tight. December allocations by WPB granted 46,000 gallons of benzol for manufacture of nitrobenzene, compared with a grant of 75,287 gallons for similar use in November.

Orthocresol.—Supplies remain very tight. WPB chemical allocations for December continued previous practice of granting material for agricultural insecticides, denying it for the manufacture of dyes, inks, coumarin, and other civilian uses.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Production continues far behind demand. Accumulated orders expected to hold supplies tight well into Spring. Market firm.

Paraphenetidin.—Demand from regular consumers sustaining steady prices.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Demand continues active. Augmented production by one supplier expected after turn of year. Quotations unchanged.

Coaltar Colors

The production of coaltar dyestuffs and coloring materials during the week continued at approximately the same active rate as has been in effect for some months. Shipments to consuming plants is reported to have slowed somewhat, as a result of usual yearend conservative buying. Textile production was actively maintained. Demand for certified and lake colors remains satisfactory.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

fertilizer, seeds, and feeds it distributes to farmers, and it likes even less the legislation now being proposed to force its compliance.

Last year the department won a decision from the supreme court that, being a branch of the Federal government, it did not have to comply with State inspection laws, on the grounds that the fees imposed on such inspections were a burden on interstate commerce.

Since then the Florida delegation has been trying to nullify the decision by legislative action. The latest bill (S. 1421) reported by the senate agricultural committee not only directs the department to submit to inspection of its fertilizer and such, but to act as the State's collection agent as well. Under the bill the inspection fees would be collected by the Federal agents making distribution, then charged as costs against the farmers, and afterward paid over to the State government.

—O-P-D—

Lacey Division Chemist For Calco Chemical Co.

The Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has appointed Dr. Harold T. Lacey division chemist in charge of lakes and intermediates for the dry color and printing ink trades. In this division, also, are manufactured basic dyes, and alkali blue toners.

Dr. Lacey was born in Binghamton, New York, October 18, 1897. After serving in the navy during World War I, he entered Cornell, from which university he received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1921. He taught in the College of Chemistry during his graduate study, and received his Ph.D. at the same university in 1926.

Dr. Lacey spent a year studying in Vienna, Munich, and Graz, following which, he became a Fellow of the Mellon Institute in 1929, when he became research chemist for the Grasselli Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Newark, N. J. He joined the Calco Chemical Company in 1932.

CMP Rule on Employees Use of Rating Revoked

OPD Washington Bureau

Directions No. 9 and No. 11 to CMP regulation No. 5 have been revoked, the War Production Board has announced. This action is taken in view of the fact that the procedure under which employees are permitted to use their employers preference ratings for hand tools and safety equipment is now included in direction No. 4 to priorities regulation No. 3, and there is no longer any need for the directions under CMP regulation No. 5.

—O-P-D—

Industrial Waste Eliminated

A program to eliminate discharge of industrial wastes into the nearby Shenandoah river has been perfected by the chemical and engineering staffs of the American Viscose Corporation's Front Royal, Va., plant, the company has made known. By means of special equipment all wastes from the plant are so treated and neutralized that the water, according to Dr. Warren L. Moody of the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries, is "just about neutral or normal."

—O-P-D—

Calco Sells Plant Acquired in 1938

Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company has sold the Amalgamated Dyestuff and Chemical plant in Newark, N. J., to the Martin Laboratories, New York City. The property, which Calco purchased in 1938, comprises approximately four acres served with a railroad siding. On the property are twenty chemical buildings with an area of about 105,000 square feet. Harry Martin, president of the purchasing company, plans extensive alterations.

—O-P-D—

Gas Technology Institute Names Division Managers

P. W. Garbo was recently made manager of the division of sponsored research at the Institute of Gas Technology in Chicago. At the same time Benjamin Miller was named chairman of the division of education and basic research.

Trade Briefs

Coaltar Dyestuff Corporation, this city, has been formed with a capital of 100 shares no par value. Directors and subscribers are:—A. Weiss, S. Margolies and I. Schneider.

American Viscose Corporation, this city, benefit payments to employees entering the armed services amounted to $476,335 up to October 31 of this year. The number of employees now in the services totals 2,089 men and women.

Fibrespray Corporation, this city, has been formed with a capital of 300 shares no par value. Directors and subscribers are:—Lloyd Sutton, Grace Hay, Matthew Danielson, Corinne Fales, Charles P. Brown and O. Taft Nelson.

Ohio Standard Oil Company has filed a registration statement with the Securities Exchange Commission covering 101,389 shares of $100 preferred stock and an indeterminate number of common shares.

Adams Oil & Gas Company, Houston, Tex., has sold its interest in oil and gas properties and leases in Chambers county, Texas, to Pan-American Production Company.

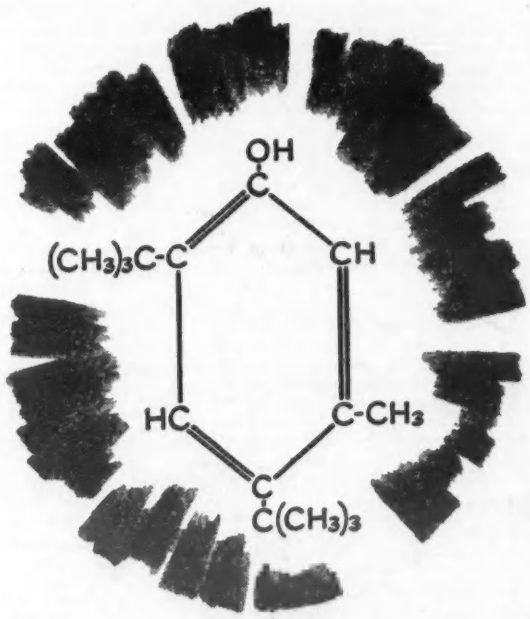
General Petroleum Corporation has awarded a contract for construction of an ethyl blending building of steel frame and corrugated iron in Los Angeles, Calif., at a cost of $5,860..

Armstrong Oil & Lead Works is the firm name under which J. J. and Ida Chamberlain have published an intention to conduct business at 3339 East Pico boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

Refinery Maintenance Corporation has been organized in Los Angeles with a capital of $50,000. Directors are:—Frank J. Buckner, of Compton, Calif.; Lyle Moore, of San Pedro, Calif.; and Burt Huff, of Long Beach, Calif.

G. Phelps, traffic manager for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, retired under the company's annuity plan after forty-two years of service. Edward D. Sheffe, assistant traffic manager, has been promoted to manager.

KOPPERS D. B. M.



4, 6-Di-tertiary-BUTYL-m-CRESOL

Properties: (*Pure Compound*)

Molecular Weight	220
Melting Point	62.5°C.
Boiling Point:	
At 100 mm. (approximate)	171°C.
Atmospheric (approximate)	285°C.
Specific Gravity at 50/50°F	0.920

State: Light-colored semi-solid, crystalline, mild odor.

Solubility: Practically insoluble in water. Easily soluble in alcohol, benzene, gasoline and carbon tetrachloride. Insoluble in caustic alkali solutions.

Uses: In compounding certain types of synthetic rubber, as a softener and plasticizing agent, and to improve tack. In the manufacture of resins, particularly because of its oil-solubility. It has been suggested for use as an anti-skinning agent for paints and varnishes.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples and prices on this and other coal derivatives, including tar bases, naphthalene, industrial pitches and creosote. —Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WOOD ROSINS	ESTER GUM EXTENDERS
LIMED GUM ROSINS	DRESINATES
PINE OIL	WAXES
DIPENTINE	CAUSTIC SODA
ALCOHOL	NITRIC ACID
COAL TAR SOLVENTS	CHEMICALLY HYDRATED LIME
LINSEED OIL SPECIALTIES	LITHARGE
GLOSS OILS	RED LEAD
CHINA WOOD OIL	SILICA
SOYBEAN OIL	METRONITE
DRIERS	PLASTICIZERS
SYNTHETIC RESINS	ROSIN OIL
COUMARONE-INDENE RESINS	PINE TAR OIL

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(Naval Stores Dept. Synthetics Dept. Industrial Chemical Div.)
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MURRAY OIL PRODUCTS CO., INC.
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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Record Sales Volume for 1943 Indicated Due to War Business —Low Oil Specifications Denounced

With the approach of the year's end, there are steadily increasing indications that, despite a further notable contraction of sales for civilian account, the total volume of business in paint, varnish and lacquer materials and their finished products for 1943 has reached unprecedentedly huge proportions, well in excess of the aggregate for the erstwhile banner year, 1941, because of the gargantuan purchases made throughout the year by government procurement agencies for war production and lend-lease purposes.

With the sales aggregate of 680 paint industry establishments for the first ten months of this year known to have reached $480,580,442—which is $8,257,747 larger than those for the corresponding period of the previous high-water-mark year—it now appears probable that total sales for all of 1943 will run considerably beyond the 1941 total of $555,398,819. While profit margins on this huge sales total will presumably be shown to have been somewhat smaller than those on the 1941 aggregate, they cannot be deemed greatly disappointing and the volume of business for the current year may well be considered extremely gratifying.

In scanning the outlook for the post-war era, it is noted that virtually all materials which enter into paint should then be readily available, with the possible exception of linseed oil which may have to continue being shipped abroad in huge quantities in connection with the European rehabilitation program.

This reference to the linseed oil supply outlook has served to underscore the growing resentment of leading paint manufacturers against the restrictions imposed upon them in the formula specifications of M-332 on the score of the limited amounts of linseed oil or other drying oils that they are permitted to use in making up their mixtures. While painting contractors who mix their paints on the job and paint manufacturers whose finished products have customarily been low in their drying oil content continue to express complete satisfaction with replacement linseed oil, the manufacturers who have prided themselves and built up excellent reputations for the glossiness and otherwise pleasing appearance of their higher-oil-content mixtures are professing great disgust with this low-oil-content formula requirement which is causing them to deteriorate the formulas that they have long been using with satisfactory results or to abandon production of their highest class products.

Price Changes

Advanced

Casein, imported, f.o.b. source, 2c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, B, H, K, 1c. to 3c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Alphapinene, ¾c. per gal.
Rosin, gum, D, F, M, 1c. to 3c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ¾c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Although the War Production Board is considering the possibility of imposing some restrictions on the flow of pig lead to some classes of civilian-use consumers, so as to maintain its stockpile at sufficiently high levels to meet all requirements of the 1944 war munitions program without making serious inroads upon these reserved stocks, there is still an ample supply of the corroding grades with no limitations placed upon their movement into consuming channels. Hence, makers of lead pigments are able to meet all their current needs without let or hindrance. Quotations for pig lead remained unchanged for the week December 17-24 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

Althought there is a plentiful supply of zinc ores, there is still a noteworthy shortage of zinc slabs and these continue to require priorities for their purchasing. Quotations for zinc slabs have stayed unaltered for the week December 17-24 at 8.25c per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—A fairly sizable movement of this pigment continues to be noted on both war and civilian accounts. Market holding steady.

Lead Titanate.—A moderate buying interest is still shown in this material, with the bulk of the purchasing for military purposes. Tone firm throughout.

Litharge.—While war procurement agencies are still the largest takers of this pigment, there is also a fair movement on non-military account. Prices well maintained.

Lithopone.—Because of a growing scarcity of dry-ground barytes as well as of zinc sulphide, there is steadily increasing tension and the volume of business in this compound continues held down to relatively small proportions. Tone strong.

Orange Mineral.—Moving in more or less routine fashion on all scores. Prices stable.

Red Lead.—In unabatedly brisk demand on both military and civilian accounts. No change in price structure.

Titanium Dioxide.—Although far from being completely satisfied, the demand for this pigment of high hiding power, for civilian account, is being catered to in much better fashion by producers who are now enabled by M-353, as just amended, to make allowances to non-military consumers, in accordance with their needs, after filling all rated orders for military end-uses. Although deliveries are belated, the situation is greatly improved in view of the unabatedly tight supply position.

White Lead.—A fairly brisk buying movement continues under way for war production account with non-military users buying more sparingly. Prices firmly held.

Zinc Oxides.—Drastic restrictions on the purchase of lead-free zinc oxide still require preference ratings of AA-5 or higher for the acquisition of a ton or more. But offerings of leaded zinc oxide continue to be made freely. Market strong throughout.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—A routine movement of both Canadian and domestic materials continues to be noted. Tone holding steady. Recent arrivals of 6,386 bagfuls have been noted.

Barytes.—Although there is a plentiful supply of waterground barium sulphate obtained from Missouri barite, Tennessee and Georgia miners and processors of crude barytes, used most extensively in making lithopone, are reporting a growing shortage of this material, washed and dry-ground in these areas, due to lack of manpower and dissatisfaction over

Current prices on paint, varnish, and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

prevailing prices for their finished products.

An investigation of conditions at the barite mines and processing plants in Tennessee and Georgia is now being made by field representatives of the War Production Board, with the assistance of the Bureau of Mines, and it is expected that a report on their findings, with a possible conservation or distribution order, will soon be forthcoming. Meanwhile, the demand is mounting steadily.

Chalk.—Continues moving in routine manner with prices well maintained.

China Clay.—Buying interest holding up well with current supplies of foreign and domestic material proving adequate for current needs. Tone stable.

Charcoal.—A light but fairly steady movement of pinewood charcoal is going forward on allocations, with producers and their agents generally pleased with the trend toward lifting price ceilings to levels more nearly commensurate with the relatively high cost of production, already manifested in the recent authorization by the Office of Price Administration of a $5 per ton advance in prices which the producers are seeking to have improved still further.

Mica.—Waterground grades of scrap are moving in fair volume to the paint trade, with a strong preference shown for pulverized types. There is also a moderate call for the dry-ground grades. Prices continue well maintained.

Talc.—In moderate request. Market firm.

Whiting.—Moving slowly but fairly steadily into consuming channels. Tone stable.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Alkali Blue.—Continues in fair demand. Prices firmly held.

Bone Blacks.—In moderate request. Market holding steady.

Carbon Blacks.—Under the constantly increasing takings of furnace and easy processing blacks by the manufacturers of synthetic rubber tires, stocks of carbon blacks continue to diminish. These stocks, figured at around 212,097,000 pounds at the close of November, do not furnish a true picture of the inroads made upon the once abnormally high inventories by this progressively increasing absorption of furnace blacks and easy processing blacks by the synthetic rubber interests, inasmuch as they are made up chiefly of channel blacks and other slow-moving descriptions employed chiefly by the paint industry. Only a fair demand is now noted for these channel blacks.

Chrome Colors.—Provisions of the recently issued WPB Order M-18-b, prohibiting shipments of all chrome pigments except on orders for the Army, Navy, Coast Guard and other military end-uses, are shutting out non-military users of these color pigments from the privilege of buying them, which was hitherto extended to holders of high priority ratings under the terms of the previously-prevailing order M-18-a.

Exceptions to this shutout of all civilian purchasing in the chrome pigments are made, however, under a directive, reissued for December, permitting manufacturers of printing inks to procure chrome yellows and oranges temporarily.

Graphite.—Continues in light inquiry with prices well maintained.

Lithol Toners.—Interest of a rather limited character is still noted in these color materials. Market firm.

Ochers.—Moving in routine fashion. Tone stable.

Vermilions.—Devoid of transactions of size aside from the filling of occasional replacement orders.

Driers and Flatteners

Although allocations of naphthenates continue to be given in almost every instance wherein application has been made for WPB's authorization, the delay of a month in obtaining such permission to buy these driers is still tending to restrain many users from seeking them. Recourse to tallates, in their stead, is reaching large proportions, with the result that these driers are now the most active

The Outstanding Achievement
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The
BEACON
"Ring Seal"
DRUM

FIVE GALLON CAPACITY ONLY

TOUGH AND RUGGED, THE BEACON DRUM IS NO LONGER EXPERIMENTAL. A QUARTER OF A MILLION KITS IN HARD SERVICE IS FULL TESTIMONY OF ITS ABILITY TO "TAKE IT."

Among its many users are:

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Glidden Company
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Johns-Manville Products Corporation
International Printing Ink—Division of Interchemical Corp.
S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc.
The Pennsylvania Railroad
Southport Paint Company, Inc.
U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company
West Disinfecting Company

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Special Oils to Order

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Importers, Refiners, Manufacturers 62 TOWNSEND STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. *4½ million gal. U.S. Gov't Bonded Tank Storage*

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FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
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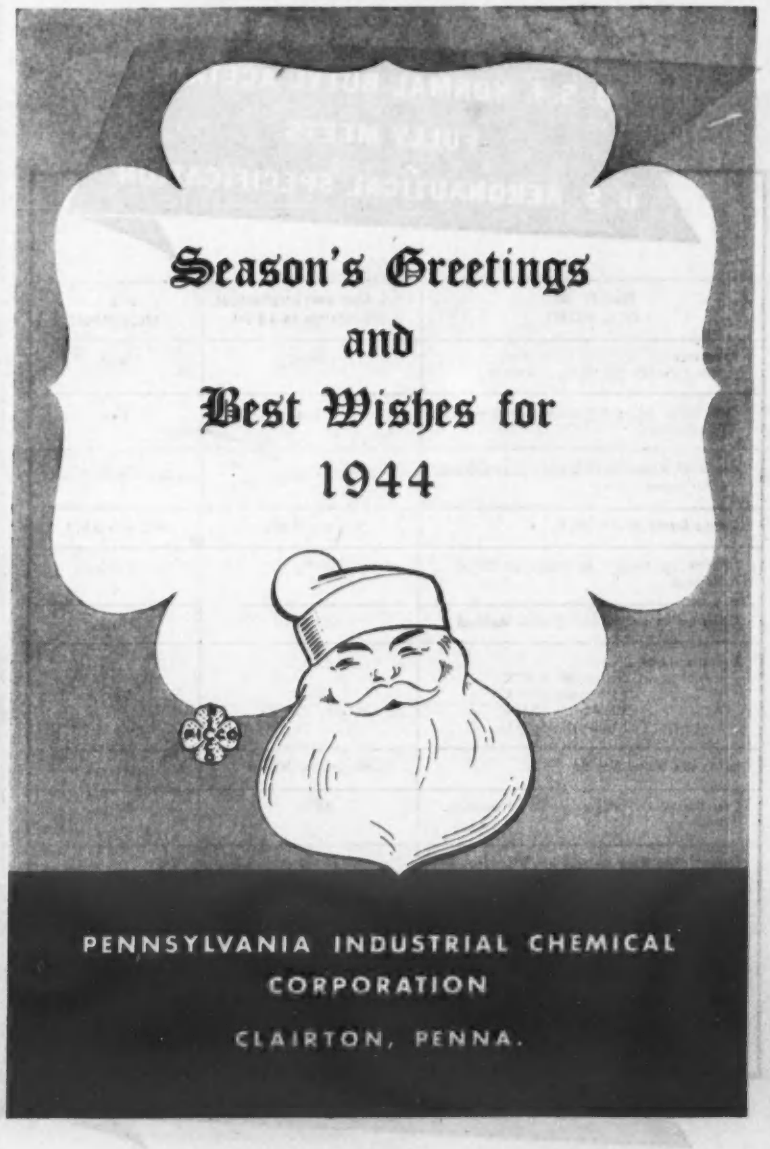

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CLAIRTON, PENNA.

PLYMOUTH

PLYMOUTH STEARATES

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DISTRIBUTORS: THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO., KANSAS CITY, MO., AND BRANCHES

CHARLES B. CHRYSTAL CO., Inc.

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MANGANESE DRIERS

ENGLISH CHINA CLAY

Prompt Shipment — Established 46 Years

Liquid Driers

Metal content certified not to vary more than plus or minus 0.1%. — Available for priority and non-priority materials.

NUODEX PRODUCTS CO., INC., ELIZABETH, N. J.

NUODEX PRODUCTS OF CANADA, LIMITED, LEASIDE, ONT.

in the list. But there is also a steady movement of linoresinates. Soyates, however, are in only light inquiry.

Stearates continue to lead in point of popularity and activity among the flatteners. Several producers of stearates report having booked their plant capacities for two or three months ahead. There is also a fair demand for palmitates.

Lacquer Materials

Acetone. — Material continues very short, with only the most essential consumers getting supplies. Shipping from reopened Peoria manufacturing plant beginning to straighten out. Quotations show no change.

Butyl Acetate.—Announcement concerning the price during January of butyl acetate and butyl alcohol produced by fermentation in Illinois and Indiana was expected to be made late in the week. Supplies of both materials remain very tight as result of recent labor trouble in Peoria plant.

Butyl Alcohol.—See butyl acetate.

Nitrocellulose. — Demand continues active, although limited to a certain extent by the shortage of ester solvents. Alcohol-soluble material moving satisfactorily. Quotations show no change

Phthalate Plasticizers. — Short supplies continue to be completely allocated by WPB. Prices steady.

Naval Stores

Rosin and turpentine continued quiet in Southern and local markets last week. The movement of rosin to buyers in important consuming industries was apparently steady but new business was on a small scale much of the time, the attitude of many buyers being a waiting one. Few buyers are inclined to add materially to their contracts at this season and another influence making for quiet conditions is the prevailing uncertainty concerning the outlook at Washington.

Primary price movements were generally narrow last week, and some look for a continuation of unimportant variations in quotations until after the turn of the year. Meantime the undertone in the South is apparently regarded by many as firm, as stocks are steadily dwindling and not a little uncertainty exists regarding production during the coming year in view of the manpower shortage and the possibility of the fixing of ceiling prices for next season.

Deliveries of commodities to shipside during October for export on lease-lend account included 532,620 pounds of gum turpentine, 73,084 pounds of pine oil, 37,268 pounds of tar oil, 348,549 pounds of tar and tarol, 52,543 pounds of gum rosin, 296,594 pounds of wood rosin, and 300,822 pounds of rosin oil.

Turpentine.—The market here for turpentine was quiet, buyers being disposed to hold off for further developments in the primary situation.

Savannah, Dec. 24.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallon—Cents.	Sales.	Barrels—Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	75½	950	...	9	44,582
Tuesday	75	2,800	275	99	44,758
Wednesday	75	5,300	14	...	44,772
Thursday	74¼	6,500	51	93	44,736
Friday*	..	...	...	...	...

* No trading.

Chicago, Dec. 24.—Turpentine firm. Five-drum lots, 88c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 93c.; single drums, 91c.; single barrels, 96c.

Rosin.—Price movements were generally narrow in the local market for rosin in company with developments in the South where offerings were light and business quiet.

Savannah, Dec. 24.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	*Fri.
B	$3.32	$3.34	$3.35	$3.35	...
D	3.63	3.63	3.64	3.64	...
E	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.93	...
F	3.95	3.95	3.94	3.94	...
G	3.98	3.98	3.97	3.97	...
H	3.99	3.99	3.98	3.98	...
I	4.02	4.03	4.01	4.02	...
K	4.19	4.18	4.17	4.20	...
M	4.31	4.28	4.25	4.28	...
N	4.41	4.41	4.41	4.41	...
WG	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	...
WW	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	...
X	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	...
	Barrels—				
Sales	534	300	334	220	...
Receipts	48	193	324	254	...
Shipments	428	565	680	500	...
Stocks	...	...	...	45,004	...

* No trading.

Chicago, Dec. 24.—Rosin firm. Five-drum lots, B grade, $5.09 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.73; M grade, $6.03; W.W. grade, $8.25.

U. S. I. NORMAL BUTYL ACETATE

FULLY MEETS

U. S. AERONAUTICAL SPECIFICATION

PROPERTY OF BUTYL ACETATE	U. S. ARMY-NAVY AERONAUTICAL SPECIFICATION AN-O-8-841	U. S. I. SPECIFICATIONS
Appearance Free from suspended matter when viewed by transmitted light	Yes	Yes
Color Water white when compared to distilled water	Yes	Yes
Odor mild, characteristic after drying from filter paper	Yes	Yes
Specific Gravity at 20°/20° C	0.872 to 0.880	0.874 to 0.878
Solubility by weight in water at 20° C **Maximum**	0.7%	0.7%
Acidity by weight as acetic acid, **Maximum**	0.01%	0.01%
Distillation Range Initial point, Minimum 110° C; 10% Minimum 117° C; 75% Minimum 124° C; End point Maximum 145° C	Yes	Yes
Non-Volatile Matter, Maximum	0.005 gm per 100 ml	0.005 gm per 100 ml
Ester Content by weight as butyl acetate, **Minimum**	88%	90%
Freedom from Water Miscible with gasoline in all proportions without turbidity or sediment	Yes	Yes

If your surface coatings must meet Government specifications, it will pay you to investigate the quality of U.S.I. solvents and plasticizers.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Branches in All Principal Cities

CHEMICALS INDUSTRIAL ANTI- USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY SOLVENTS ALCOHOLS FREEZE

R.W. Greeff & Co. Inc. RWG New York U.S.A.

INDUSTRIAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL Chemicals

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

Sales subject to W.P.B. Allocation

One hundred pounds per month can be purchased without specific approval from the W.P.B. in accordance with Order M-183.

Manufactured by

MONTROSE CHEMICAL CO.

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10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA — NEW YORK CITY

TRIBUNE TOWER — CHICAGO, ILL.

Other Naval Stores

Pitch.—Trade quieter but movement to consumers on unfilled contracts continued steady. Market firm.

Rosin Oil.—Fairly active inquiry for moderate lots of all grades. Quotations maintained.

Tar.—Firm at recent advance. Contract movement steady. New business quieter.

Shellac

Consumption of shellac for production of products essential to the war program continued at high volume. The inability of those in authority to bring forward the shellac that would cover all purposes keeps consumption closely at the heels of importations.

Attempts to learn the distribution by countries of the much reduced exports from the primary market yield no success but it is clear that all countries are receiving far less than their normal takings. This statement probably includes the stocks usually warehoused in London, stocks which, at times in the past, have been highly influential on the development of market trends and currents. With the article under strict control, none but approved consumers can get a pound.

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum.—With the supply situation considerably eased since glycerin has again become readily available, the market for this gum is growing much more active, with offerings by producers and takings by resin makers reaching larger proportions daily.

Chlorinated Rubber.—Still in only light supply, because of the scarcity of crude rubber. Hence, it is still difficult to procure, even for previously-permitted war uses. Prices continue strongly maintained.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—Most descriptions continue in scanty supply and the entire market is constantly tightening. Tone strong.

Copal.—Stocks of Congo copal in local importers' hands continue of sufficient size to satisfy all current requirements. Varnish makers and producers of rosin emulsion paints continue making fairly sizable purchases.

Kauri.—In fair demand with only small and irregular lines available here. Sales still limited by the relatively high cost of most varieties.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Although there have been no importations for some time past, present supplies of both acid-precipitated and rennet-precipitated casein continue adequate for all current requirements. Importers are still awaiting notification of the granting of additional licenses permitting the bringing-in of an aggregate of 3,000 tons in the first quarter of 1944.

Meanwhile, although there has been no change in the situation, producers in the only foreign country in a position to make offers have advanced their prices on an f.o.b. source basis from 10c. to 12c. a pound, through the withdrawal of the last of the remaining offers at 10c. The 12c., f.o.b. source price is equivalent to 15¾c., landed here. Domestic production is still meager and expected to continue so, as long as larger returns are to be had from the sale of dried skim milk. Occasional sales are being made from domestic output at the OPA ceiling prices.

Glues.—Inasmuch as the conferences so far held by OPA with the hide glue industry advisory committee have not yet borne any fruit in the line of an upward revision of prices for this type of glue, and, as producers of both hide and bone glues are still loath to buy additional imported raw materials until they are assured of a price schedule for their products, commensurate with the greatly increased cost of production, little has been accomplished in the markets for these products within the past week.

Meanwhile, handicapped by lack of adequate manpower in their plants and the high cost and relative scarcity of raw materials, producers are finding it impossible to fill their growing backlog of orders save by allocating their current output among customers.

—O-P-D—

United States Plywood Corporation's weldwood plastic glue department has moved its headquarters to 55 W. Forty-fourth street, this city.

Paint Credit Group Hold Christmas Party

Approximately fifty members and guests were present to enjoy the annual Christmas party of the Paint and Allied Industries Credit Association held at the Building Trades Employers' Association, this city December 15, 1943.

—O-P-D—

Britain Probes Paint Profits

London, Dec. 8, 1943

Parliamentary Secretary Hicks of the Ministry of Works stated in the House of Commons today that an inquiry would be conducted into the earnings of the paint industry. Accounts of certain, representative firms are to be examined, he said.

—O-P-D—

Lang in Buenos Aires

Eugenio Lang, president of Eugenio Lang, Inc., this city and head of Eugenio Lang, S.R.L., Buenos Aires, one of the leading Argentine casein shippers, has left for a business trip to Buenos Aires, where he will survey the situation in connection with casein and various raw materials available for export to the United States. Mr. Lang is expected back early 1944.

—O-P-D—

G.E. Names Warner To Plastic Div. Post

Frank W. Warner has been named successor to Henry M. Richardson as chief engineer of the plastics divisions of the General Electric Company, William H. Milton, jr., Manager of the Divisions, has announced. Warner has been a Plastics Division employee since June, 1931, shortly after the formation of the division, and has been in charge of engineering development of all divisions since Spring of 1943.

—O-P-D—

Gum Importers Laboratories Chooses New Director

Members of the American Gum Importers Laboratories, Inc., at the annual meeting of that organization, December 14, reelected all officers and chose a new member for its board of directors. The new director thus selected is Charles Patterson, of G.W.S. Patterson & Co., who replaces W. A. Patterson.

The board of directors, as now constiuted, consis:s of:—Charles F. Walden, of Thurston & Braidich; Al. Scharwachter, of American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation; O. G. Innes, of O. G. Innes Corporation; G. T. Hawxhurst, of S. Winterbourne & Company, and Charles Patterson.

The reelected officers are: President, Charles F. Walden; Vice-President, O. G. Innes; and Secretary-Treasurer, G. T. Hawxhurst.

—O-P-D—

N.P.V.L.A. Trademark Directory Deadline Jan. 15

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has announced that January 15 is the closing date for free listing of trademarks in its 1944 Trademark Directory.

—O-P-D—

National Gypsum Plans $4,000,000 Building Program

The National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, will spend more than $4,000,000 for plant improvements and new additions to meet the needs of an anticipated postwar building boom.

—O-P-D—

BUY WAR BONDS—INVEST
10 PERCENT EACH WEEK

Most Resin-Oil Emulsion Paints Contain ZINC SULFIDE PIGMENTS

Through the entire development of interior water-thinned paints — from the early casein paints to the modern resin-oil emulsion finishes—zinc sulfide pigments have been the choice for economical hiding and for serviceable films of excellent color.

May we tell you about the use of Albalith and Cryptone in resin-oil emulsion paints?

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

160 FRONT STREET — NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

New Jersey Zinc

Paints Evaluated for Maintenance, Obscuration

—Continued from page 3

and pigments, such as aluminum. Maintenance paints are for protection and durability, therefore they are not appropriate in large quantities for obscuration work, as they are too expensive and require critical materials. On the other hand, it is pointed out, obscuration paints are not suitable for maintenance painting, being too temporary and affording inadequate protection from the elements.

In addition to details on this distinction, the report also gives at some length discussion of confusing and contradictory claims of benefits of infrared paints in conserving materials when used on storage facilities for volatile liquids, such as oil, gasoline, butadiene, and alcohol, and a section of blackout painting of windows and skylights.

Attached to the report is a comprehensive list of sources of information on the whole subject of protective concealment paints. This is as follows:

Army Sources

a. Engineer Section, Director of Base Services, Headquarters Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C.
1. "Coloring of Airdrome Runways."

b. Local Air Base Publications Section.
1. "Fm 5-21 Camouflage Painting of Vehicles and Equipment."

c. Camouflage Branch, the Engineer Board, Ft. Belvoir, Va.
1. "Camouflage Painting of Vehicles and Equipment."
2. Camouflage Memorandum No. 127, "The Use of Pigmented Bituminous."
3. Camouflage Memorandum, "The Use of Infra-Red Paints."
4. "Toning Down Painted Surfaces."

d. Office Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C.
1. Camouflage Bulletin No. 9, "The Infrared Problem."
2. Wood Primer No. T-1267.
3. Paint Spraying Unit No. T-1153B
4. Paint, Camouflage, Ready Mixed, Oil type, No. T-1215.
5. Paint, Camouflage, Oleoresinous (Emulsifiable), No. T-1279, T-1279A.
6. Paint, Coldwater, Protein Binder, Camouflage, No. T-1093B&C.
7. Paint, Camouflage, Gasoline, Soluble, No. T-1227.
8. Primer, Olive Drab, Glyceryl Phthalate, No. T-1103.
9. Bituminous Emulsions, Camouflage, No. T-1224.
10. Camouflage Colors, No. T-1213 (See supplement e. 12 below).
11. Fabric, Impregnated, Camouflage, No. T-1212.
12. Wire Netting, Camouflage, No. T-1481.
13. Nets, Camouflage, No. T-1534.
14. Netting, wire steel wool garnished, No. T-1284.

e. Miscellaneous.
1. Paint for concrete runways, No. EPB 244.
2. Cement Paint, No. EPB 245.
3. Pigment Stain for Concrete Runways, No. EPB 255.
4. Paint specifications No. PAC ES 680. (48 classes).
5. Army test for infra-red reflector, 100-12.
6. Air Corps temporary, No. 14057-C.
7. Cement Paint, No. 3000E.
8. Emulsifiable Camouflage Paint, HDQ-ES 680, Class 36.
9. Fabric impregnation (substitute), No. EPB 147.
10. Netting, camouflage, Wire, Feather Garnished, No. EPB 409.
11. Nets (substitute), No. EPB 257.
12. Army Specificatoin 3-1. Color card supplement.

National Bureau of Standards

a. Letter Circular LC-717, "Conservation of Linseed Oil in Paint."
b. Letter Circular LC-422, "The Painting of Structural Metal."
c. Letter Circular LC-464, "Wood and Shingle Stains."
d. Letter Circular LC-603, "Outside House Painting."

There are a number of specifications for dark-colored paints, for example TT-P-27 (black); TT-P-312 (dull-red and brown); TT-P-7/a (green) and TT-P-81 (olive-drab). These are being revised to contain less oil so as to agree with WPB order No. 333. Paint meeting those revised specifications should be satisfactory for tone-down purposes and for maintenance work.

Lectures on camouflage paint materials given at G.W.U. industrial camouflage course by Mr. Francis Scofield and Captain T. H. Cook.

Navy Sources

a. Bureau of Yards and Docks.
1. Typical Specification for Infrared reflecting paints, Y&D No. P1.
2. Paint; Camouflage, Resin-oil emulsifiable type, Y&D No. P2a.
3. Paint; Camouflage, Resin Emulsion, Paste type, Y&D, No. P5.
4. Paint; Camouflage, Ready-mixed, oil type, Y&D, No. P8.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association

a. Circular 634, "Protective Concealment Paints."
b. Circular 637, "Method and Apparatus for studying the infrared photographic properties of colors."
c. Circular 636, "Infrared Reflectance versus Evaporation."
d. Circular 649, "Conservation Through Reduction in Oil Content of Exterior House Paints."
e. Circular 661, "U. S. Government Paint Specifications."

Office of Civilian Defense

a. Excerpts referring to paints, transcripts of Engineer Section Seminar discussion.
b. OCD Specincation No. 1930, "Enamel, Lusterless, Olive-Drab."

Property protection division, ninth region, OCD, "Camouflage Paints, Specification Manual."

—O-P-D—

Carbon Black Plant on Coast

B. F. Goodrich Company, Los Angeles, Calif., is preparing plans for a new carbon black plant as part of its expansion program of its tire and rubber products factory.

—O-P-D—

Charles M. Rice has joined the Advance Paint Company, manufacturer of wood and metal finishing materials, Indianapolis, Ind., as manager of the technical development.

Phoenix Naval Stores Plant Destroyed by Fire

The plant of the Phoenix Naval Stores, Inc., Gulfport, Miss., was destroyed by fire December 8. Inventory of raw materials was also destroyed. The damage, estimated at $300,000, was covered by insurance.

—O-P-D—

Baltimore Paint Salesmen's Club has elected Samuel A. Saltman, of John T. Kewis & Brothers Company, president.

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Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales for October

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census for October, 1943, were as follows:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	478,320	$36,498

* Includes paste and dry powder, plastic paints, which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	1,389,595	$100,508
Casein-bound	438,147	29,503
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	*299,689	368,731
Dry-powder form	1,157,317	116,132
Glue-bound	359,222	14,383

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hot-water	962,657	$40,176
Cold-water	1,168,514	55,619

Sales of these products for October, 1943, compared with those for the corresponding month of 1942, were:—

	1943	1942
Plastic paints.....lbs.	478,320	541,145
value.	$36,498	$45,156
Cold-water paints.value.	$629,307	$671,277
Calcimines .....lbs.	2,131,171	2,113,885
value.	$95,796	$100,097

—O-P-D—

Chemical Companies Dissolved by N.Y. State

—*Continued from page 7*

Drug Store, Inc., Rosette Pharmacy, Inc., Royal Laboratories of Beauty Culture, Inc., Royalton Pharmacy, Inc., Rudemar Cosmetics, Inc., Rusinow-Richard Laboratories, Inc., Russell Pharmacal Company.

St. Vincent Chemists, Inc., Sal-Mintalk Laboratories, Inc., Salomon's Professional Pharmacy, Inc., San Carlos Chemists, Inc., Sara-Spa Bath Products, Inc., Schenectady Coating Corporation, Schwarts-Hirschfeld Pharmacy, Inc., Scientific Hair Treatment Specialists, Inc., Scientific Process Developers, Inc., Sealect Soap & Chemical Corporation, Shelton Chemist, Inc., Silver Ray Drug Stores, Inc., Simmer Chemists, Inc., Singer, A. D., Pharmacy, Inc.; Sord's Drug Co., Inc., South Broadway Chemists, Inc., South East Corner East 19th Street and Kings Highway Pharmacy, Inc., Sta-Curl Manufacturing Company, Stadium Chemists, Inc., Stafford Chemists, Inc., Standard Drug Corporation, Starlite Incense Sales Corporation, Steel Facing Chemical Corporation, Sterling Renovating Corporation, Stone Laboratories, Inc., Stratford Laboratories, Inc., Styptic Products Corporation, Subway Pharmacy, Inc.

Tested Laundry Soap Laboratories, Inc., Thayer Plaza Pharmacy, Inc., Thermidol Chemical Corporation, Thompson Laboratories, Inc., Thrift Pharmacy, Inc., Tomorrow's Chemical Corporation, Trysol Chemical Corporation.

Ufuta Laboratories, Inc., Universal Exterminating Corporation.

Vel-Vette Laboratories, Inc., Viola Village Pharmacy Corporation.

Wales Drug Company, Walton Drug Company, Weed Drug Company, Wells Cut Rate Drugs, Inc., Wiel Laboratories, Inc.

X-L-O Yarn Processing Corp.

Yale Club Chemists, Inc.

Oil and Paint Companies

A. & S. Petroleum Corporation, Allied Oil & Burner Corporation, Alpha Paint Company, American Semi-Diesel Oil Systems, Inc., Apex Painting Corporation.

Bennett Petroleum Products Corporation, Berkshire Paint and Wallpaper Company, Broad Paint Store, Inc., Burnrite Oil Company, Brumley Chemical Company.

Chatham Painting Company, Ciroco Oil Company, Concourse Paint Company, Cosmo Paint Supply Company, Crude Oil Production Corporation.

Dessiedess Paint Company, Domestic Petroleum Corporation, Duff-Arnold Grease Company, Dunn Oil Company, Dyker Painting Corporation.

E. & S. Petroleum Company, Ess Vee Oil Company.

Fairfield Diesel Fuel Oil Corporation, Federal Petroleum Corporation, Filko Paint & Hardware Company, Finest Petroleum Corporation, Flatlands Fuel Oil Corporation, Fleischmann Petroleum Corporation, Franklin Oil Corporation, Gas & Oil Industry Laboratories, Inc.

Haber Fuel Oil Corporation, Hildreth Varnish Company, Hoosier State Paint Company, Hy-Grade Paint Products, Inc.

Inland Petroleum Corporation, Jericho Petroleum Corporation, Koval Painters Supply Corporation.

Leroy Painting, Inc., Lifsenia Paint & Varnish Corporation, Limone Fuel Oil Corporation, Lincoln Calsomine Company, Long Island Oil Purifiers, Inc.

Maspeth Oil Terminal Corporation, Mercury Oil Service, Inc., Mermaid Fuel Oil Corporation, Midway Paints, Inc., Morlyn Heating & Fuel Oil Corporation, Morrisania Paint Supply Company.

Newburgh Paint Company, Ocon Petroleum Processes Corporation, Oil Fires, Inc., Paragon Petroleum Corporation, Petroleum Fuels Corporation, Petroleum Gas & Oil Corporation, Preferred Petroleum Products Corporation, Regent Paint & Wall Paper Corporation.

Saratoga Paint Company, Schuyler Painting Company, Shapiro Paint Supply, Inc., Sheary Oil Corporation, Shelbro Petroleum Corporation, Stapleton Paint Company, Sunset Fuel Oil Corporation, Superior Oil Works, Inc.

Thermoil Fuel Corporation, Tung Oil Corporation of New York, United Oil Company, Valley Gas & Oil, Inc., Veronica Oil Company, Vesta Oil Corporation, Weisman Paint Company, Wheeler Oil Gas Producer, Inc.

Yankee Petroleum Corporation.

—O-P-D—

Interchemical Corp. Forms Trade Sales Division

Effective January 1, the trade sales division of Interchemical Corporation will become the official outlet for all consumer products developed by Interchemical, its divisions and subsidiaries, with home offices and factory at Paterson, N. J.

Two years ago the setfast division of Aridye Corporation, an Interchemical subsidiary, was formed to provide an outlet for Aridye products, suitable for the retail market. The first of these products, "Setfast" canvas paint, was so successful that the new trade sales division was formed to provide an outlet for all retail products developed.

—O-P-D—

Paint Specifications Summarized by NPVLA

The Scientific Section of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association in technical newsletter number 37:—

Enamel, olive-drab, rust-inhibiting, 3-181, September 21, 1943; amendment No. 1 November 22. The specification calls for three types of enamel, namely, I Dipping, II Brushing and Spraying, and III Roller Coating.

Upwards of 150 announced and unannounced changes in paint specifications since the issuance of circular No. 661 covering government paint specifications are being incorporated into a revision of this circular to be issued in January, 1944.

Hammond Drierite Opens New Plant

W. A. Hammond Drierite Company has started production at a plant in Xenia, Ohio, where capacity is approximately four times as large as that at its original Yellow Springs plant.

Drierite is a result of many years work and research with gypsum. In the laboratories of the Ohio State University research in the fundamental nature and behavior of the hydrates of calcium sulphate showed how to prepare the elusive "soluble anhydrite" in pure form, standardize its preparation in powder and granular forms, and accurately determine its physical and chemical properties.

—O-P-D—

Lead-Zinc Areas Mapped

Potosi lead-zinc area, Grant county, Wis., has been studied and mapped by the Geological Survey. Copies of the map and text may be obtained from the Director, Geological Survey, Washington.

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ALUMINUM INDUSTRIES of Cincinnati, Ohio, have used TAMCO Zircon bricks in the hearth of their oil-fired reverberatory melting furnaces for a number of years.

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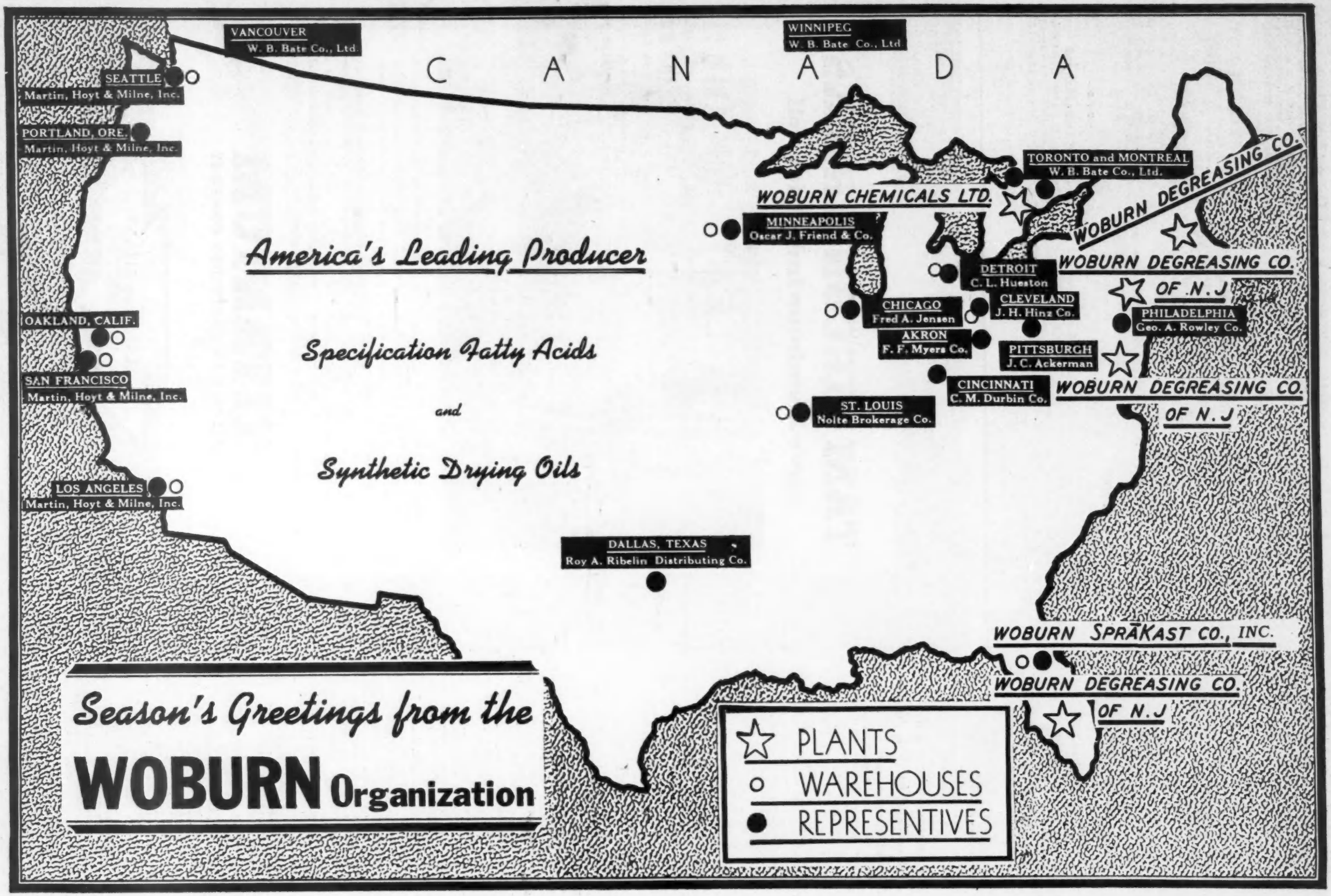
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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Domestic Flaxseed Remains Firm—Live Hog Marketing Continues Heavy—Business Generally Quiet

A further slowing down of business was noted in the market for vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases last week. In scattered instances a fairly active inquiry was noted for commodities which are usually in demand at this period, but in many cases buyers were disposed to hold off. The movement on contracts also showed some slowing down as usual at this season. With offerings of many products still extremely light, the tone of the market in general remained firm.

Domestic flaxseed prices held close to ceilings in th Northwest where the movement to market was still comparatively light. Crushing flaxseed and other oilseeds apparently continued at an active pace, but a curtailment of operations at the mills is usually witnessed at the year-end and this season is not expected to prove an exception to the general rule despite the prevailing scarcity of open-market supplies.

Western hog markets had a downward trend at times as receipts continued extremely heavy and greatly in excess of the marketing a year ago. The peak of the movement apparently has not yet been reached, however, and the government announced the extension of support prices for hogs to include weights not previously covered in an effort to induce farmers to hold hogs of such grade off the market for a time.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
195.3	195.3	195.3	191.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Quieter conditions prevailed, the contract movement being lighter than in recent preceding weeks and new orders being received in a smaller volume as usual with the approach of the year-end holidays.

Corn.—Quiet locally in the absence of any increase in supplies of oil for prompt delivery.

Cottonseed.—Cooking and salad oils moving steadily on contracts. Supplies limited on spot.

Oiticica.—Some relief from the scarcity that has prevailed for many weeks past is expected next month. The market last week remained quiet at the ceiling.

Olive.—Market still apparently bare of supplies of imported and domestic oil.

Peanut.—Crushing increased but offerings of oil remained light. Picking of peanuts reported practically ended for the season.

Soybean.—No transactions of consequence reported here although inquiries noted. Production of crude on the increase at some Western points.

Tung.—Comparatively small quantities reported moving to qualified buyers.

Chicago, Dec. 24.—Vegetable oils steady to strong. Buyers have been trying to get more material. Corn oil, refined, edible, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c. per pound, drums, car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, 11 ½c. per pound.

Flaxseed

Northwestern markets for flaxseed retained a firm tone, prices holding at the ceiling.

Minneapolis, Dec. 24.—Virtually every car of flaxseed that arrived here was applied on an arrive contract and track offerings were consequently very limited. Fresh offerings to arrive are light and crushers are not very well satisfied with the outlook for supplies. Weather conditions in the country have been severe enough to halt farm deliveries of flax, and interior elevators still find it difficult to get boxcars. All of the seed is being shipped in this market as there is little or no storage space available at the head of the lakes.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May
Saturday	$3.05	$3.03¾
Monday	3.05	3.03¾
Tuesday	3.05	3.04
Wednesday	3.05	3.04¼
Thursday	3.05	3.04

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
This week	253,500	127,500	60,000	19,500
Since Sept. 1	15,661,100	11,211,000	1,523,000	541,500

Buenos Aires, Dec. 24.—No flaxseed offerings.

Linseed Meal.—Offerings limited. Inquiry good. Market firm.

Minneapolis, Dec. 24.—The linseed meal market was further complicated through the government commandeering of 20 percent of the high protein meals output. To give the government its quota crushers had to go back over contracts and trim them down, which naturally left a bad taste in the mouths of the feeders and feed manufacturers. Most of them seemed to think the crushers were in some way responsible and the situation has been hectic. Shipping instructions continue good and are piling up on crushers. Prices quoted at ceiling.

Shipments of linseed meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	11,820,000	10,020,000
Since Sept. 1	192,360,000	162,430,000

Linseed Oil

Domestic markets for flaxseed retained a firm tone, prices for cash seed holding at the ceiling and the trend of futures being upward at times. The market here for linseed oil remained steady, although there was little to record in the way of new business, activity being limited chiefly to the forwarding of supplies on unfilled contracts. Demand for cash seed was good and offerings were readily absorbed. Predictions were heard of an increase in marketing after the turn of the year. It is estimated by some that fully eight million bushels are still unmarketed in the Northwest. Rumors recently current of an impending increase in the ceiling on flaxseed were said to be without foundation. Harvesting of new crop in Argentina is progressing under favorable weather conditions.

Minneapolis, Dec. 24.—Linseed oil buyers will probably trade a little more freely after the turn of the year but crushers are not expecting anything big. Mills continue to operate at full capacity and all of them have plenty of shipping instructions to work on. Workers will get very little in the way of a holiday this year.

Shipments of linseed oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	7,650,000	5,820,000
Since Sept. 1	117,550,000	100,800,000

Cottonseed Oil

Stagnation continued in the market here for refined cottonseed oil futures. Prices were stationary and generally nominal. There was a lack of new developments in the South, where crude oil prices remained at former levels, with offerings limited and only scattered small-lot transactions noted. The quantity of cotton ginned for the season to December 13 was 10,774,805 bales, against 11,744,992 bales in the same time last season, and 9,914,549 bales two years ago. Hog marketing in the West continued heavy and the trend of prices was downward at times. Deliveries of lard to shipside for export on lease-lend account during October amounted to 67,293,182 pounds, making a total since January 1 of 500,305,090 pounds. Deliveries of other oils and fats in October included

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils, fats, and greases are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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	Cents per pound in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.00@14.31
May	....	....	14.00 nom.
July	....	....	14.00 nom.

Cash, refined, 14.31c. per pound.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c. per pound.

Cake and Meal.—Firm in all markets, with offerings light and inquiry active.

Atlanta, Dec. 24.—Cottonseed and peanut meals are scarce, with local buyers still obtaining a large part of the mill output. Market bare of meals for fertilizer use. With the offer of the Credit Commodity Corporation to take over unpicked Spanish No. 2s for oil, trade offerings of this grade peanuts are lighter. All oilseed products are selling at ceiling prices.

Fatty Acids

Buying interest in the market for fatty acids showed some slackening as usual at this period, but producers in some cases were still well employed with deliveries on unfilled contracts. The ruling tone was firm.

Chicago, Dec. 24.—Fatty acids firm. Takings are good. Cottonseed oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tank-car; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4½c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3¼c. to 3½c.

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Fats, Oils Output, Consumption: Oct.

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for October, 1943, as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, follow:—

Vegetable Oils

	Pounds—Production	Consumption
Babassu, crude	[2]	3,253,000
Refined	[2]	1,260,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	10,165,000	5,821,000
No. 3, crude	2,923,000	3,055,000
Dehydrated	2,414,000	1,845,000
Sulphonated	.....	469,000
Chinawood or tung oil	.....	1,107,000
Coconut, crude	17,863,000	19,177,000
Refined	6,041,000	6,231,000
Corn, crude	21,380,000	22,824,000
Refined	20,777,000	10,094,000
Cottonseed, crude	190,804,000	160,286,000
Refined	151,409,000	117,494,000
Linseed	98,720,000	48,472,000
Olive, edible	[2]	122,000
Inedible	.....	53,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	.....	427,000
Officica	.....	242,000
Palmkernel, crude	.....	.....
Refined	.....	[2]
Palm, crude	.....	5,946,000
Refined	[2]	[2]
Peanut, crude or virgin[1]	11,892,000	8,644,000
Refined	8,102,000	6,168,000
Sesame	.....	91,000
Soybean, crude	73,729,000	76,764,000
Refined	68,910,000	70,078,000
All other	2,697,000	827,000

Animal Fats

Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	154,339,000	26,028,000
Neatsfoot oil	282,000	1,135,000
Tallow, edible	10,178,000	8,834,000
Inedible	74,251,000	90,523,000

Fish Oils[4]

Codliver oil	240,000	812,000
Cod oil	36,000	885,000
Marine mammal oil	.....	1,109,000
Other fish oil except liver oil	[5]14,022,000	12,415,000
Other liver oil	513,000	377,000

Greases

Greases, including garbage and house, other than wool	44,782,000	51,764,000
Wool grease	1,265,000	1,816,000

Secondary Products

Animal fat and oil fatty acids	15,560,000	19,516,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	1,245,000	1,462,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	3,083,000	601,000
Grease and lard oil	4,440,000	5,047,000
Oleo oil	4,945,000	1,974,000
Red oil or oleic acid	7,503,000	4,313,000
Stearic acid	5,130,000	3,872,000
Foots from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	[6]	76,000
Stearin, animal, edible, Inedible	3,326,000	3,083,000
Stearin, vegetable oil, winter	7,093,000	5,879,000
Tallow oil from foots and other than from foots including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc.	12,404,000	10,062,000
Vegetable oil foots, raw and acidulated soap stock (100% fatty acid content)	14,862,000	13,060,000

Other Products

Glycerin, crude, 100% basis	16,276,000	16,053,000
High gravity and yellow distilled	8,759,000	6,387,000
Chemically pure	6,358,000	3,144,000
Hydrogenated oils—		
Edible	111,983,000	119,579,000
Inedible	31,013,000	26,065,000
Shortening	121,642,000	361,000
Winterized vegetable oils	25,194,000	10,847,000

Raw Materials Used

Raw materials used in October to produce vegetable oils were:—

	Tons—Consumed	Stocks
Castor beans	14,151	22,859
Copra	13,214	8,160
Corn germs	39,158	189
Cottonseed	624,142	1,463,429
Flaxseed	144,604	414,890
Soybeans	243,874	840,712
Other	2,512	4,099

[1] Agricultural Marketing Administration collected the data from peanut oil producers.
[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.
[5] Includes 12,657,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard and 690,000 pounds of menhaden for October and corresponding figures for September are 37,466,000 and 6,920,000 pounds.
[6] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

—O-P-D—

Cottonseed Crushings Off

Cottonseed received at mills, crushed and held, and cottonseed products manufactured, shipped out and held from August 1 to November 30, 1943, and 1942, according to the Census Bureau, were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Tons—1943.	1942.
Receipts	3,309,771	3,710,483
Crushed	1,884,351	2,074,615
On hand Nov. 30	1,514,196	1,714,639

Crude Oil

	Pounds—1943.	1942.
Produced	575,722,000	640,125,000
Shipped	522,075,000	585,728,000
On hand Nov. 30	135,493,000	158,727,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds—1943.	1942.
Produced	437,244,000	465,361,000
Shipped	.....	.....
On hand Nov. 30	219,244,000	238,821,000

Cake and Meal

	Tons—1943.	1942.
Produced	865,355	912,990
Shipped	818,544	985,650
On hand Nov. 30	65,353	117,440

Hulls

	Tons—1943.	1942.
Produced	439,483	500,583
Shipped	412,293	472,853
On hand Nov. 30	89,154	71,848

Linters

	Bales—1943.	1942.
Produced	560,659	618,143
Shipped	437,313	509,999
On hand Nov. 30	259,273	151,439

—O-P-D—

Margarin Production Increased in October

Production of margarin during October amounted to 58,336,435 pounds. This compared with 50,605,824 pounds in September and 46,282,691 pounds in October last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington. A comparison of production in October with the same month last year follows:—

Production of uncolored oleo margarin	*55,884,589	33,791,132
Withdrawn tax-paid	56,337,741	35,293,401

Ingredients used in the production of colored and uncolored margarin in October, 1943, compared with October, 1942, as follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds—1943	1942
Butter flavor	199	675
Butter culture	14	65
Citric acid	5	.....
Corn oil	506,836	132,329
Cottonseed oil	28,538,085	14,703,261
Cottonseed stearin	19,500	57,000
Derivative of glycerin	95,393	60,951
Diacetyl	119	65
Lecithin	58,117	24,029
Linseed oil	137	.....
Milk	9,680,474	6,015,823
Monostearin	38,759	12,167
Neutral lard	997,275	783,118
Oleo oil	1,291,479	2,038,337
Oleo stearin	295,630	342,467
Oleo stock	113,788	314,154
Peanut oil	341,868	36,794
Salt	1,787,297	1,108,792
Soda benzoate	33,672	16,477
Soybean oil	13,429,991	9,090,982
Sunflower oil	.....	41,092
Tallow	29,098	13,500
Vitamin concentrate	11,270	5,924
Total	57,213,916	34,798,152
Production of colored oleomargarin	2,451,846	12,491,559
Withdrawn tax-paid	785,649	160,968

In Colored Margarin

	Pounds—1943	1942
Butter flavor	13	28
Butter culture	.....	42
Citric acid	1	.....
Color	1,969	10,014
Corn oil	4,622	20,266
Cottonseed oil	388,752	909,129
Derivative of glycerin	2,208	15,657
Diacetyl	6	12
Lecithin	1,079	4,839
Linseed oil	427,170	.....
Milk	398,560	1,996,080
Monostearin	1,648	2,443
Neutral lard	65,800	127,763
Oleo oil	206,717	301,040
Oleo stearin	.....	20
Oleo stock	9,636	133,154
Peanut oil	4,800	1
Salt	85,004	380,168
Soda benzoate	1,617	8,401
Soybean oil	888,789	8,597,610
Soyflakes	.....	2,500
Vitamin concentrate	400	2,156
Total	2,488,791	12,511,323

Note.—The figures for October, 1942, and October, 1943, are subject to revision until published in the commissioner's annual report.
* Of the amount produced, 22,340 pounds were reworked.
† Of the amount produced, 8,818 pounds were reworked.

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Dyestuffs, Leather, and Textile Chemicals

Textile Processing Materials Demand Declines for Yearend—Call For Leather Chemicals Slow

The call for textile processing materials was reported as having slowed down during the week. Reasons for the decrease in demand were said to be the usual yearend purchasing lull, and also some uncertainty as to the ratio of government and civilian goods production to be expected in the future. Movement of leather chemicals and tanstuffs continued routine, no betterment in the hides and skins supply situation being evident. Quotations of the textile and leather chemicals continue unchanged.

Objection has been registered by domestic wool growers against the recently announced intention of the War Production Board to dispose of its foreign wool stockpile before the end of the war. The wool manufacturers on the other hand expressed the belief that sale of the stocks at this time would be beneficial to the industry. A plan has been advanced whereby the stockpile of 330,000,000 pounds of foreign wool and the 200,000,000 pounds of domestic wool on hand as surplus stock would be disposed of in blocks consisting of two parts of foreign wool to one part of domestic material. The WPB was reported as not yet having formulated any definite plan for the disposal.

Exports of wool from Argentina during the wool year ending September 30 totaled 183,290 bales compared with 259,444 bales in the preceding year, according to the Department of Commerce. That agency also reported that wool sales in the Union of South Africa during the 1942-43 season aggregated 770,000 bales compared with 806,000 bales in the preceding season. Cotton consumed during November was reported as 858,813 bales, compared with 912,920 bales used during the same month in 1942.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
271.1	271.1	269.4	260.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

—O-P-D—

Chemicals

Aluminum Acetate.—Production and demand reported to be fairly well balanced. Quotations show no change.

Chrome Acetate.—Demand for textile mordanting showed some additional tapering off during week, partly as result of decrease in military goods production and partly in line with year-end lull in purchasing of manufacturing supplies. Schedule of prices shows no change.

Soda Hydrosulphite.—Producers continue well sold up, although the supply position of this material is said to have showed some improvement during the past two weeks. Quotations firm.

Soda Formaldehyde-Sulphoxylate.—Slight decrease in textile printing activity has caused shipments of this material to fall off somewhat, although it is still moving in good volume. Market tone steady.

Soda Acetate.—Shortage of soda ash reported to have slowed deliveries. Relief expected within next few months. Prices show no change.

Sulphonated Oils. — Market conditions as regards sulphonated castor oil remain rather loose. Since lifting of restrictions on its sale, the material has been gradually redeveloping consuming channels. Supplies of other varieties of sulphonated oils continue tight. Schedule of quotations shows no change.

Wetting Agents.—Supplies remain tight as most of such materials continue to be taken by military services. Market firm.

Dyestuffs

Archil.—Pre-war stocks of material exhausted. No indications as to when material will again be available.

Fustic.—Regular consuming plants taking material satisfactorily. Market steady at ceiling levels.

Hematine.—Demand continues rather active, sustaining steady quotations.

Logwood.—Moving satisfactorily on contract. Supplies sufficient to meet normal demand. Prices unchanged at ceiling levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—Supply position has shown a gra dual improvement, although full demand cannot as yet be fully met. Quotations show no change.

Albumen, Egg.—Both technical and edible egg albumen remain in short supply, with technical material especially scarce. Under sliding ceiling price derivation, edible material will be advanced 2c. per pound on January 1. Prices firm.

Corn Dextrin. — Market continues steady as demand remains slightly ahead of output.

Egg Yolk. — Supplies of dried egg yolk remain scarce. Relief of the shortage is not anticipated before Spring, when egg production usually increases. Quotations continue unchanged.

Starch, Corn. — Most types of corn starch continue available for shipment with little or no delay. Outstanding exceptions are among the thin-boiling starches, which require additional manipulation during manufacture. Some disappointment was expressed at the failure of the recent rise in the ceiling price of corn to loosen corn supplies in farm bins and bring additional amounts into the commercial market. Reserves of corn in processors elevators is reported as far below normal. Prices show no change. The War Food Administration reports that during October edible cornstarch deliveries to shipside for export under lend-lease amounted to 15,647,745 pounds; laundry starch, 624 pounds, and edible corn sugar, 424,900 pounds.

Starch, Potato. — Output continues active, sending ample quantities into market for current inquiries. Demand maintaining its rather heavy volume. Market tone steady.

Starch, Rice. — Stocks exhausted some time ago. Not expected to be available again until after war.

Starch, Sweetpotato. — Supplies getting tight again. Crop of roots this season reported as not up to expectations. Producing plants said to be finishing available tubers. Quotations unchanged.

Starch, Tapioca. — Ample supplies now on hand in this country to meet current demand. Use of material is regulated by WPB limitation order. Schedule of quotations shows no change. Recent importations of tapioca flour from abroad are reported to have totaled 843 bags.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark Extract.—Will go under WPB allocation control January 1. Supplies very tight. Market firm.

Divi-Divi. — Demand remains routine. Supplies easy. Quotations unchanged.

Quebracho. — Freight space from South America reported to be tightening, indicating possible decrease in availability in near future.

Current prices on dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Zein Use Described As Shellac Replacement

The use of zein as a replacement for shellac has been described by the Corn Products Refining Company, of this city. An expired United States patent, 456,772, issued in 1891 to a Yale University professor, Thomas B. Osborne, was declared to have focussed attention on zein as a coating ingredient. The patent claimed that combining zein with a resinous gum in a mutual solvent produced a tough, waterproof, transparent, and brilliant film that adheres tenaciously to glass, wood, metals, and other surfaces.

Investigating further, various members of the surface coating industry, working in collaboration with the Corn Products organization, developed materials from zein and rosin which had many of the characteristics of shellac, and in addition various qualities of their own. Other important wartime uses of zein are reported to be in greaseproof paper coatings for protecting materials in transit, and in the production of light metal castings.

—O-P-D—

Textile Technologists To Hear Stanley Roth

Stanley Roth, vice-president of the Schulte Cigar Stores, will address the American Association of Textile Technologists on January 5. He will speak on "Streamlined Merchandise."

—O-P-D—

Stephenson Quits OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

William W. Stephenson has resigned as chief of OPA's Shoe Rationing Branch to accept the position of executive vice-president of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

Quebracho Cartel Civil Suit Filed

—Continued from page 3

nolo contendere to the indictment and paid fines aggregating $39,003.

According to Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, under whose direction the new suit was filed, in the past two years more than 200,000 tons of quebracho, with an approximate value of $20,000,000, have been imported into the United States from Argentina.

Mr. Berge said that in the complaint filed the government seeks an injunction which would:—

(1) Require the foreign defendants to sever all financial relations with the American corporations and free the latter from foreign control.

(2) Cancel agreements under which the American corporations have acted as exclusive agents for the foreign producers of quebracho and by which other companies have been prevented from importing the commodity.

(3) Enjoin defendants from participating in maintenance of marketing quotas and from practices which are alleged to have forced American tanners to pay fixed and aribtrary prices for quebracho extract.

In testimony before the war mobilization subcommittee of the senate military affairs committee late last month, Mr. Berge charged that the United States was "at the mercy" of the quebracho cartel and urged the development of a synthetic substitute through government-financed research.

—O-P-D—

Climax Electro-plating Company is the firm name under which Abe Babior has published an intention to conduct business at 1944 West Adams boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

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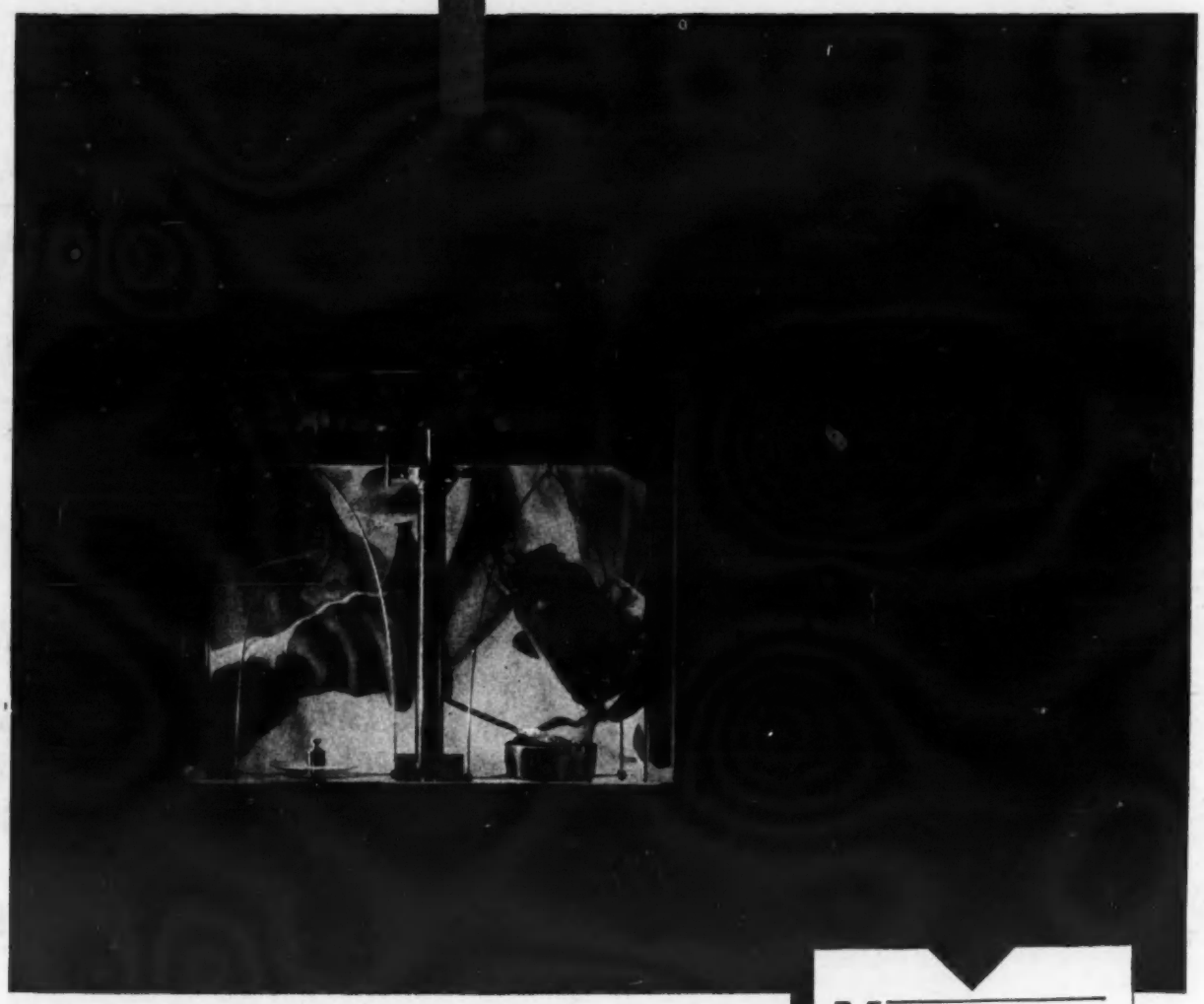
That's why Monsanto control laboratories are staffed by highly skilled chemists trained in the latest analytical techniques. And that's why you can depend on *controlled* quality in *every* shipment of *every* Monsanto pharmaceutical that reaches your plant. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, St. Louis, Missouri.



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Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate U. S. P.
Phenol U. S. P.
Phenolphthalein U. S. P.
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Saccharin U. S. P.
Salicylates
Sodium Benzoate U. S. P.
Sulfanilamide U. S. P.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Opinion Suggests Eventual Sale of New Crop Brazilian Menthol Around $27 Per Kilo—Mercury Off

Reports concerning the country-wide rise in cases of the common cold, the grippe, and the influenza suggest that the curve of affliction has turned downward. In the case of cases of true influenza, the attacks have been mainly of the milder varieties of the ailment; in fact, it has been stated that the word "influenza" has been used loosely, many illnesses so described being actually common colds of varying intensity. That condition caused one of the nation's wits and most prominent novelists to ask "whether, in view of all the flux, you would say that this is the Century of the Common Cold."

The foremost producers of raw materials useful for combatting a possible epidemic of these diseases continued to report that there has been no substantial rise in reorders from distributors what could be attributed to the increase in sickness. Apparently, and to this time, distributors of basic combative products have had sufficient stocks in hand to cope with the unquestioned rise in the individual local demand for such materials.

News concerning the probable price at which new crop Brazilian menthol will be sold suggested a market around $27 per kilo instead of the official $29 asked by the Bank of Brazil. Marketing the crop is still a long way off. In fact, harvesting of the peppermint herb in Brazil has not begun yet. It seems likely that the Brazilian production is done by Nips who migrated to Brazil some fifty years agot but there have been intimations that some officials in the Bank of Brazil are interested financially in menthol production in that country.

Quicksilver was down on the week without the price of mercurials being affected. The market in metal was called very dull but an upturn in trade following the turn of the year is expected by some. The molasses conservation order M-54 was amended to meet the increasing demands for nutritional yeast for lend-lease operations.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Quicksilver, $2 per flask.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
249.8	240.9	241.0	240.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetanilide.—In spite of the increase in seasonal ailments, demand for this article has reached its producers in a volume little changed from that noted over the past several weeks. Needs are being met.

Acetophenetidin.—Any reasonable increase in requirements, the result of the more than usual number of illnesses, can be cared for, it was said. No substantial increase in the pressure of demand has been noted yet.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic.—Some gain in sales have been noted, originating from manufacturers of tablets for distribution through retail agencies. The available supply shows little in the way of a true surplus.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Deliveries at shipside for lend-lease export in October totaled 1,250 pounds of powder and 9,080,000 tablets of powdered material.

Acid, Phosphoric.—Demand for this article as a substitute for the very scarce citric acid is expected to continue during the months ahead. Allocation has to care for a wide number of uses and production is not excessive.

Acid, Tartaric.—The future position was once not clearly disclosed but there was reason for a reasonable hope that a flow of raw material from foreign parts will be established—indeed, that has taken place already—and maintained. Maintenance of arrivals is the factor needed if production is to be increased sufficiently to give consumers a much needed increase in supplies of acid.

Alcohol.—There is some reason to expect that there will be an increase in the flow of ethyl alcohol into this country from foreign parts but in all probability this flow will be subject to diversion into consuming trades not exactly urgently essential. Negotiations for the sale of Cuban blackstrap molasses to the United States for conversion into industrial alcohol, or for production of industrial alcohol in Cuba for sale in finished form to the United States through the Defense Supplies Corporation are likely soon be to resumed in Washington. The domestic distillers will follow the negotiations closely since they sense a possibility of being permitted to produce some spirits if Cuba consents to earmark her blackstrap molasses for industrial alcohol production.

Amidopyrene.—While the supply was moderate, it has been sufficient to care for such increase in distribution demand as may have arisen.

Ammonia Chloride.—Rather more than the normal rise in demand reaching wholesalers of the U.S.P. article has been reported but to this time their stocks have met the call without forcing them to call for increased, rushed shipments from the producers.

Caffein.—Allocation for medicinal purposes has been 100 percent for December notwithstanding the fact that there is likely to be an increase in consumption on medicinal account as the result of the rising curve of Winter ailments.

Castor Oil.—Further arrivals of castor beans amounted to 4,557,640 pounds, bringing the total arrival since January 1 to 254,533,930 pounds. It would seem that the increased consumption of the oil, for both technical and medicinal account, can be met without much difficulty.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Codeine.—The salts usually showing a rise in consumption during the Winter months have been more active and the market contains no surplus of supplies. One of the large producers intimates that the position was getting tighter. Others say they have been able to meet most commitments. It is the phosphate and sulphate that receive the greatest call.

Ephedrine.—Rise in colds above seasonal limits has brought some increase in medications involving ephedrine as an ingredient. Most consumers seem to carry very fair stocks but some producers report a moderate rise in calls.

Fishliver Oils.—Purchases of vitamin A and D feeding oil on November 24 totaled 265,920 pounds on the basis of 47½c. per pound, this being business originating with the Food Distribution Administration. The report of WFA covering its October deliveries at shipside for lend-lease export shows no operations in vitamin A oil.

Glycerin.—Stability of the market was apparent. Deliveries made for practically all accounts were on a fairly liberal basis and accounted well for the current production of the material. However, the drive for increasing quantities of raw material

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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(and Sodium Monohydrate)
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Cinchophen N.F.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.

SULFATHIAZOLE U.S.P.
(and Sodium Monohydrate)
Mandelic Acid U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(Powder—Crystals)
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Glutamic Acid HCL
Calcium and Sodium Pantothenate
2-Methyl-1, 4 Naphthoquinone
Phenothiazine
(For Veterinarian Use)

Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

Pharmaceutical Department
CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
BOUND BROOK Calco NEW JERSEY

from home sources continues unabated.

Chicago, Dec. 23.—Glycerin prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Menthol.—During a rise of cases involving the common cold and the influenza, consumption of products containing menthol usually rise substantially and such has been the case in retail outlets throughout wide areas of the country. Some of the larger manufacturers of such products are known to carry substantial stocks of menthol. But there are plenty of potential buyers in this country who are watching the Brazilian market closely. Harvesting of the Brazilian peppermint herb crop has not begun yet. Allowing for a period in which to produce the oil, there remains also a period in which the menthol must be extracted and exported. The situation in Brazil is not at all clear but there is some reason to believe that export of the production will be on a price basis closer to $27 per kilo than to the recent local figure of $29.

Morphine.—The call for sulphate reaching distribution channels has grown but the outmovement from the actual producers has changed very little as yet. The situation, however, was definitely one of strength in all aspects of the market.

Mercurials.—Producers' prices held steady and are likely to remain so unless there should develop a price decline in quicksilver far sharper than appears likely notwithstanding the present rather easy position of that metal.

Milk Powder.—Purchases made by the Food Distribution Administration between November 24 and December were:—Skimmed milk powder, spray process, 387,075 pounds; roller process, 547,825 pounds; whole milk powder, spray process, 450,048 pounds. FDA reports October deliveries at shipside for lend-lease export as follows:—Skimmed milk powder, 14,604,151 pounds; whole milk powder, 4,168,990 pounds.

Molasses.—Cuban representatives of the sugar and molasses industries are about to resume negotiations in Washington with a view to arranging for the sale of blackstrap molasses for the production of industrial alcohol. If a sales price cannot be agreed upon, then the representatives will seek a sales outlet for Cuban made industrial alcohol. The molasses conservative order M-54 has been amended to set at 130 percent of the basic quarterly supply the quota of a class 3 purchaser (using molasses in the manufacture of yeast or citric acid). The increase from 120 percent is designed to meet increasing demands for nutritional yeast for lend-lease.

Potash Acetate.—A fair rise in seasonal requirements has been noted but the increase in colds and influenza has yet to bring to the producers a sharp increase in reorders.

Quicksilver.—The spot price has worked down to $190 to $193 per flask according to quantity but local operators find and report the market to be very quiet. Also, there is said to be practically no activity on the Pacific Coast where, on the basis of the spot price, values should be around $186 at the mines. Some look for an upturn of business following the turn of the year.

Riboflavin.—War Food Administration reports indicate deliveries at shipside for lend-lease during October totaled 77 pounds.

Salol.—Stocks have proved sufficient to cope with the rise in seasonal consumption.

Sorbose.—Deliveries at shipside in October for lend-lease totaled 5,250 pounds, according to the War Food Administration.

Strychnine.—Reserves were reported in fair shape and of reasonable size. Any expansion in demand has been met on a close to prompt delivery basis.

—O-P-D—

Iridium Conservation Order Is Revised

The War Production Board has issued iridium conservation order M-49, as amended, effecting three changes in the original order. The first change exempts persons using five ounces or less of iridium per month from the need to secure allocation authorization, but does not affect use restriction on this amount. The second provides for the discontinuance of reports by persons who have less than ten ounces of iridium in inventory and who use less than five ounces in one month. The third change provides two new additional uses permitted for iridium under the order. The total amount of metal involved in these changes will be small, but it is expected that many appeals will be eliminated.

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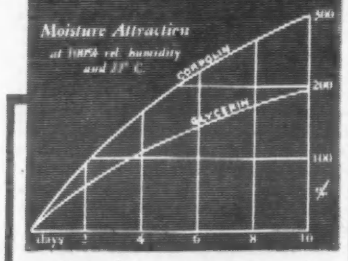

See this paper, issue of February 8, 1943, page 50
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A.Ph.A. and N.A.R.D. Discuss Postwar

—Continued from page 3

and the council of the APHA in joint assembly, to seek to develop, maintain and make readily available a standard of professional service for the highest good and greatest protection of the public in accord with the American system of free enterprise under which the patient shall have freedom of choice of physician, pharmacist, dentist, nurse and other health services or persons rendering these services.

The Wagner Bill, S.1161

Resolved, That the council of the APHA and the executive committee of the NARD go on record as being opposed to the attempted regimentation of medical practices and health services and any autocratic principles contained in Title IX of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, S. 1161.

Postwar Planning

Resolved, By the council of the APHA and the executive committee of the NARD, in joint assembly, that inasmuch as both associations have committees on postwar planning, the joint committee recommends that these committees work jointly on postwar problems affecting pharmacy.

Public Relations

Resolved, By the executive committee of the NARD, and the council of the APHA, in joint assembly, that we favor a public relations program which will properly interpret pharmacy to the public to the end that its relations with the public may be improved, and that in the formulation of the program, all branches of pharmacy shall have a voice and a responsibility.

Radio Publicity

Resolved, That the council of the APHA, and the executive committee of the NARD, in joint assembly, endorse the resolution of the APHA, "that it shall be the policy of the American Pharmaceutical Association to foster the dissemination of information relative to the services and functions of pharmacy through dignified and conservative radio addresses and dramatizations; and that steps be taken to provide for a series of suitable radio addresses and dramatizations and that a special committee on radio publicity be provided by the association to function under the supervision and direction of the Council," and be it further resolved, that a joint committee on radio publicity be established to work on this project.

Retention of the GMPR

Resolved, That the council of the APHA and the executive committee of the NARD, in joint assembly, favor the general principle of preventing unwarranted price increases and favor the retention of the General Maximum Price Regulation as the means of controlling prices, so that the prevision of essential pharmaceutical services to the public shall not be jeopardized.

OPA Regulations

Resolved, By the council of the APHA, and the executive committee of the NARD, in joint assembly, that we are opposed to any arbitrary reduction in prices by the Office of Price Administration on commodities where advances have not occurred in prices as they existed in March, 1942.

Proposed OPA Vitamin Order

Resolved, By the executive committee of the NARD, and the Council of the APHA, that we enter a vigorous protest with the Price Administrator against the issuance of this vitamin price reduction order, and any other orders of a similar nature.

Amendment of GMPR Ruling 27

Resolved, By the council of the APHA, and the executive committee of the NARD, in joint assembly, that we endorse the NARD's action asking for an amendment to the ruling to make it unnecessary for manufacturers to resort to the courts for injunctions in order to protect their Fair Trade contracts in those cases where the GMPR interferes with minimum prices established under Fair Trade contracts.

Rent Ceilings

Resolved, By the council of the APHA, and the executive committee of the NARD, in joint assembly, that we urge that the provision for freezing rentals of dwellings and apartments be extended by the proper governmental agencies to cover also premises occupied by retail establishments.

Gasoline and Tires for Delivery

Resolved, By the council of the APHA and the executive committee of the NARD, in joint assembly, that we request of the proper governmental authorities that increased supplies of both tires and gasoline be made available to pharmacists in every instance where such action is warranted.

Pharmacy Corps

Resolved, By the council of the APHA and the executive committee of the NARD, in joint assembly, that immediate action be requested of the Medical Department of the U. S. Army to extend the provisions of the Act creating a Pharmacy Corps in the Regular Army to the Army of the United States; inasmuch as this can be done under authority now invested in the Medical Department, and additional Congressional authorization is not required.

Pharmacists in the Navy

Resolved, By the council of the APHA and the Executive Committee of the NARD, in joint assembly, that the Committee on the Status of Pharmacists in the Government Service be requested to have introduced in Congress legislation seeking to create a commissioned Corps in the Navy for pharmacists, so that adequate and competent pharmaceutical service may be assured to the personnel of the Navy.

Food and Drug Legislation

Resolved, By the executive commitee of the NARD and the council of the APHA, in joint assembly, that wherever possible, adequate directions shall be placed upon the packages of drugs and medicines; and that the prescription legend, "To be used by or on the direction of a physician only," should appear only on the package of those preparations containing dangerous drugs, as defined by the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Administration; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution shall be brought to the attention of the officials of the Food and Drug Administration, to the manufacturers of drugs and medicines, and to the pharmaceutical law enforcement agencies in the various states.

Conservation of Narcotics

Resolved, By the council of the APHA and the executive committee of the NARD, in joint assembly, that the American Pharmaceutical Association be requested to appoint a committee, which will have among its members proper representation for the NARD, to consider measures for the conservation for narcotics and to provide for more uniform control of exempt narcotics.

Surplus Drugs

Resolved, by the executive committee of the NARD and the council of the APHA, in joint assembly, that we shall seek through congressional legislation the establishment of a representative pharmaceutical body to supervise the postwar distribution of drugs, medicines, and health supplies, said body to function under adequate legislative and administrative control, and be it further

Resolved, That the same policy should be followed with respect to other articles commonly distributed through drug stores; and be it further

Resolved, That it be suggested to the pharmacists of the nation that they make careful surveys of the needs of their communities for critical and scarce drugs, so that they may be fully supplied and carry sufficient reserves to take care of emergencies.

Postwar Refresher Courses

Resolved, by the council of the APHA and the executive committee of the NARD, in joint assembly, that we recommend that colleges of pharmacy offer, in the postwar period, refresher or other courses for pharmacists returning from service in the armed forces of the nation; and be it further

Resolved, that proposals for financial aid, under a state or federal educational program for returning service men, who had or who had not completed their formal pharmaceutical education, be used to full advantage by colleges of pharmacy in the interest of such returning servicemen; and be it further

Resolved, that every effort be exercised to the end that proposals for any such state or Federal financial aid for education, and legislation providing for such programs, shall include pharmaceutical education; and that such programs be carried out in regularly established colleges of pharmacy with full freedom of selection by the returning service men.

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Obituaries

Dr. John S. Fonda

Dr. John Sutliff Fonda, assistant director of sales in charge of all technical activities for the Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, died December 22 from a heart attack. He was forty-two years of age.

Dr. Fonda, who received his B.S. in chemistry in 1922 from Cornell University and his Ph.D. from the same institution in 1925, joined the rayon department of the duPont company at Buffalo, N. Y., eighteen years ago. The rayon department was then known as the DuPont Rayon Company. Four years after joining the rayon department, Dr. Fonda was named research supervisor; from 1936 to 1937 he was manager of viscose rayon research, moving to Wilmington in 1937, where he was transferred to the managership of the development and research for the Grasselli chemicals department. At the time of his death he was assistant director of sales in charge of all technical activities for the Grasselli department. He was a former chairman of the Western New York Section of the American Chemical Society.

Surviving are his wife and a daughter.

—O-P-D—

Henry B. Pratt

Henry B. Pratt, a pioneer in the development of water miscible oils and vice-president of the B. G. Pratt Company, this city, died in his home in Hackensack, N. J., December 21. He was seventy years of age.

Mr. Pratt was graduated from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. Credited with developing a water miscible oil that was safe to trees and still toxic to insects, Mr. Pratt with his brother, B. G. Pratt, formed the Pratt Company forty years ago for the manufacture of agricultural insecticides. Surviving are his wife, two daughters, a son, H. B. Pratt, jr., who is affiliated with the Pratt Company; his brother, B. G. Pratt, who is in his eightieth year, and two nephews, who are also associated with the company.

William H. Stanton

William H. Stanton, former director and works manager of the Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, died December 11. He was 83 years of age. Mr. Stanton had been associated with the company since 1889, when he assumed the duties of superintendent of its Anderson, Ind., works, the oldest PQ works still producing silicate of soda. He retired from active service in 1919 and pursued as hobbies various earlier interests such as wood turning, travel and family history research.

Surviving is his wife, Louise Smith Stanton.

Edwin S. Fickes, who was a senior vice-president of the Aluminum Company of America until his retirement six years ago, died December 19 in Pasadena, Calif. He was seventy-one years of age.

W. G. Jarvis, formerly division manager of Baugh & Sons Company, organic nitrogenates, Norfolk, Va., died November 30. He was seventy-three years of age.

Mrs. M. M. Stuart, wife of M. M. Stuart, manager of industrial sales for Colgate - Palmolive - Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J., died December 24.

—O-P-D—

Bernays Survey Committee Named

The group which sponsored the Bernays survey of the profession of pharmacy and the drug trades, at a meeting recently held in the Vanderbilt hotel, has appointed E. Walton Bobst, assistant to the president of Hoffman-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., chairman of a permanent committee on ways and means and authorized him to select a committee to proceed with permanent organization to bring about a public relations program for the drug trades and the pharmaceutical profession, as laid down in the Bernays Survey. Mr. Bobst will report back to the sponsors group, made up of representatives from all branches in the field.

Mr. Bobst appointed the following committee: Will J. Murray, jr., president, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.; Walter G. Baumhogger, president, United Cigar-Whelan Stores Corporation; Robert A. Hardt, director of Product Development, E. R. Squibb & Sons; John W. Dargavel, executive secretary, National Association of Retail Druggists.

—O-P-D—

Antihog Serum Marketing Pact Hearings Reopened

—*Continued from page 7*

room 3106, South Building, Washington, D. C.

The agreement calls for establishment of a control agency composed of manufacturers who market their products through veterinarians; manufacturers who market through other channels; handlers, other than manufacturers, who market through veterinarians; and handlers who market through other channels.

The agency would act as intermediary between the Secretary of Agriculture and any contracting handler; keep a check on violations of the agreement; establish and foster any agency for the purpose of securing new or improved markets for the serum and virus industry through marketing research.

Contractors are required to file with the Secretary and the control agency a list of his selling prices, discounts and terms of sale within 10 days after the agreement goes into effect. The agreement provides also for uniform sales invoices and elimination of unfair methods of competition and unfair trade practices.

—O-P-D—

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Chemicals Shipping Policy Lauded

—Continued from page 7

The Chemicals Division's Transportation Unit has recorded ton-mile savings of two types: 'confirmed'—those for which authentic data, such as TR-2 reports, T-1 and allocation records, are in hand, and 'estimated'—those for which adequate information is in hand to permit bonafide, conservative estimates. The total of these two types reflects a savings in the first eleven months of 1943 in excess of 811,000,000 ton-miles. The savings represents over 2 percent of the total ton-miles utilized by these industries this year. No other industry or group of industries have a comparable record. The fact that the chemical and allied industries were able to accomplish this record, even though their movements had increased by high percentage, is all the more to their credit.

The AAR statistics give individual treatment to only 12 of the commodities shipped by the chemical and allied industries. AAR statistics show that the average weight per car for these commodities during 1943 is 16.67 percent greater than in 1941. On the basis that the percentage of increase is representative of all commodities shipped by those industries, the heavier loadings have been equivalent to the saving of over 424,000 freight cars this year. In other words, these industries were able, through heavier loadings, to ship the same tonnage in 424,000 less freight cars. These figures include tankcar loadings; a new analysis of loadings, excluding tankcar loadings, shows that the average weight per car for the commodities shipped by these industries has approximated 24 percent, which would reflect a saving of approximately 600,000 freight cars.

Other conservation efforts recorded as part of the chemical and allied industries' contribution to the vital task of conserving transportation include:—(1) reduction in freight car time in plants through faster loadings and unloadings, payment of overtime wages to enlarged crews, arrangements for increased switching services, pleas to consignees to speed unloadings; (2) maximum use of water transportation, including wartime diversion of some ten commodities from rails to barges; (3) cooperation among shippers to assure maximum utilization of special equipment, including patented facilities; (4) development of projects such as moving dehydrating equipment from destination to origin and changing manufacturing equipment to permit shipment of liquid chemicals in a more concentrated form; (5) maximum use of empty returning equipment such as refrigerator and tankcars; (6) arrange for new sources of supply of raw materials nearer to consuming point; and (7) improvements in routing rail traffic to assure movement over the "service" routes, avoiding congested areas and unnecessary circuity.

As to future conservation possibilities, our information would indicate that a 10 percent savings (or reduction) in ton-miles in 1944 without serious impairment of the war effort seems impossible because (1) practically none of these industries' commodities can be classed as non-essential and subjected to transportation prohibition; (2) practically none of the commodities are eligible for "zoning," as many are allocated and others have proprietary or technical characteristics, and (3) because the industries have already effected through voluntary actions and allocations maximum conservation in ton-miles.

It is our determination, however, that the chemical and allied industries may possibly effect a savings (or reduction) of 5 percent in ton-miles in 1944, and that these industries and the carriers jointly might effect a total conservation of all types (including ton-miles) equivalent to 10 percent in 1944, *provided that* (1) improvements and refinements are made in railroad operating practices; (2) coastwise shipping is restored for specified commodities, and (3) cooperation is forthcoming from other government agencies, such as WSA, OLLA and OEW, to permit export and import movements through ports requiring minimum rail movement. The 5 percent in ton-miles would result from a continuation and expansion of voluntary exchanges under TR-2, and, in a small part, from additional adjustments in distribution through allocation.

—O-P-D—

Fallek to Import Menthol

Fallek Products Company, this city, which initiated the importation of Brazilian menthol, has been appointed United States distributor of menthol and mint oil for the largest Brazilian manufacturers. Shipments are effected in collaboration with Fallek Products Company's own branch office in Sao Paulo.

—O-P-D—

V-Tab, Inc. Port Chester, N. Y., has been formed with a capital of $2,000 in $100 shares. Subscribers are Marion Rouse, Rose Greenbaum and Sidney Shapiro.

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Podophyllin, N.F., Penick

Quinine
Quassin, Penick

Sanguinarine, Penick
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Scammony Resin, N.F., Penick
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, U.S.P., Penick
Sparteine, Penick
Sparteine Sulphate, N.F., Penick
Stilbestrol, Penick
Strophanthin-G (See Ouabain)
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Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

Botanical Market Position Reverses Normal End of the Year Condition—Dull Demand the Exception

The market for botanical drug sales in 1943 draws to a close with conditions quite different from those usually present during the year-end holiday season. About the only component of the usual year-end to be found locally was the absence of much demand. Otherwise, the components of the market looked strange indeed.

For example, stocks at this time of the year would be excellent in size. By this time, warehouses of local dealers would bulge with goods taken in from the domestic primary market collectors and from the foreign shippers who had made deliveries on contracts made months before.

Not so this year. The local dealers go into the yearend with stocks probably at an all-time low level. The domestic collectors gathered only high priced items and not a great deal of them last Summer and they wanted prices that no dealer could pay and still observe their General Maximum Price Regulation ceilings. Inability to sell curbed collection and now that ceilings have been removed from local dealers' operations, the dealers cannot find stocks in the hands of collectors regardless of prices that the dealers would be willing to pay now that their costs may be properly reflected in their sales prices.

So far as imported goods are concerned, ceilings of the GMPR remain in effect and foreign costs are often higher than the spot limits. That condition would not prevail in a normal year-end. Furthermore, shipping and cargo space availability makes for trial and tribulation when dealers attempt to renew their low stocks. And that is far from a normal situation.

Except for the volume of demand—which is cabined, cribbed and confined—conditions in the botanical drug market at the end of 1943 are almost precisely the reverse of those in normal times. And a return to normality would seem to await the arrival of the eventual victory over the Huns and the Nips.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Market dull at year-end. Supply moderate. Prices very steady.

Fir.—Consumption accounts well for the quantities of Canadian balsam reaching the open market. Undertone on Oregon balsam reported firmer.

Barks

Black Haw.—Supply situation very tight and cannot be improved. Goods sufficient to increase spot stocks even moderately simply are unobtainable in primary market. Prices strong.

Cocillana.—Makers of cough remedies have faced a situation of substantial undersupply so far as dealers are concerned. Voluntary rationing is stretching stocks as much as possible.

Cramp.—Stocks of the strictly N. F. article are very low and will remain so pending collection of another crop. Demand has not pressed much of late.

Wahoo.—Stocks of root bark are at low ebb and there is no surplus of tree bark material. Trade was slow and well within seasonal limits.

White Pine.—The situation was one of strength based on failure of collection to approach normal size. Most orders for white pine compound have been reduced by the leading suppliers, this for the purpose of stretching supplies as far as possible.

Wild Cherry.—The situation, especially in rossed, thin green bark was acute. Holdings of suppliers have been rarely so low. The demand has been met only in part.

Beans

Calabar.—Market firm but demand lagged substantially. Undertone very firm. Stocks below normal size.

Vanilla.—The market continues to float much talk of ships due to bring in beans some time in the future but the more conservative as well as best informed opinion is that the matter of further arrivals is definitely touch-and-go. No one knows definitely that more beans will reach this country. There is not much left in Mexico and between now and shipment of the new crop, variously estimated between 250,000 and 300,000 pounds of whole and cut beans, the situation seems likely to remain tight. Holders are not anxious sellers at this time.

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Other Articles

Advanced

Caraway seed, Syrian, natural, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Allspice, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Spanish, dewhiskered, 2c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Washington, yellow, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
262.8	262.8	258.2	259.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Berries

Cubeb.—The market seems cleared of supplies and a purely nominal situation exists.

Saw Palmetto.—Exceptionally firm price position prevails regardless of the absence of more than moderate request. Country prices are in line with those asked locally.

Flowers

Elder.—The supply available for consumers between now and the collection of another crop is definitely on the short side. Even lack of much demand fails to create any weakness in market undertones.

Linden.—Flowers with leaves were minimum at 95c. to $1 per pound and there was no general supply or wide distribution of the holdings on spot.

Poppy.—Little was available at the minimum price of 60c. per pound and there was also not much to be had for 70c., the outside of spot quotations. As the transport situation gets better, supplies are likely to be increased.

Safflower. There is little or no genuine Egyptian material available in this market and a purely nominal position prevails.

Saffron.—Spanish flowers firmed after a slight drop in local quotations, which, incidentally, were said to reflect in some measure the strength with which flowers have been maintained in the primary market.

Gums

Arabic.—Values have been driven about as low as is likely notwithstanding the fact that sellers seeking to turn stocks into cash have found a slow market for their operations in that direction. Many houses are holding out for higher levels more in line with what their stocks actually cost.

Asafetida.—There is talk of a stronger and higher market but there

Current prices on botanical drugs, spices, and gums are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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CELERY SEED
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS
CHAULMOOGRA OIL
CLOVES, Zanzibar
COCILLANA BARK
COLOCYNTH PULP
COLOMBO ROOT
CORIANDER OIL AND SEED
CUMIN SEED
DANDELION ROOT
DILL SEED, Indian
ERGOT OF RYE
FENNEL SEED, Indian
FOENUGREEK SEED
GENTIAN ROOT
GINGER, Jamaica, Calicut
GRAINS OF PARADISE
GUM ARABIC AMBER SORTS
GUM KARAYA
HELLEBORE ROOT WHITE
HERBA HERNIARIÆ
HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
NUX VOMICA
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
ROSEMARY LEAVES
ROSEMARY OIL
SAGE LEAVES
SARSAPARILLA ROOT
SAVIN OIL
SAVORY
SENNA LEAVES AND PODS
SESAME SEED, Hulled and Natural
STRAMONIUM LEAVES
STROPHANTHUS SEED
THYME LEAVES AND OIL
UVA URSA LEAVES
VALERIAN ROOT

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are holders who still fail to find the mail glutted with consumer inquiries. The situation seems to be little changed, if any.

Camphor. — Seasonal demand has been stimulated by a rise in the common cold and an increase in cases of actual influenza. The protective magic of camphor in a bag worn around the neck has not been forgotten by many individuals. It always has made Winter an active period for U.S.P. material.

Karaya. — Demand has dropped to the simmering point but recovery is expected with the turn of the year and far more material than is available would likely find consumer outlets.

Mastic.—'Tis said that the Germans have taken to Germany all the crops that otherwise would have accumulated on the island of Chios—now occupied by the German troops but certain, eventually to fall to British and American troops once the drive to Germany through the Balkans gets underway. Until then, there is little chance of getting open market stocks here.

Herbs and Leaves

Deer Tongue. Virtually extinct in all directions. Market called nominal.

Digitalis. Reserves believed equal to all probable requirements of consumers until another crop is in hand. Prices stabilized.

Laurel. Quiet for the most part but apparently showing considerable price stability for the time being at least.

Prince's Pine. Reserves are conservative on spot and primary market holders cannot increase them very much. Inquiry was light last week.

Stramonium. No scarcity of this article. Reserves in good shape and prices appear to be not in excess of steady.

Miscellaneous

Cantharides. Very hard to find any Chinese or Russian flies in this market. Nor have there been any indications of other blistering flies being brought in from other sources. There are some in this country, notably the cantharis vittata, or potato-fly, and the cantharis nuttalii, abundant in Kansas and Colorado. And the Lytta Gigas Fabricus, of India, might also serve.

Grains of Paradise. The range in price is rather wide and holders at minimum figures report goods still available and little call therefor.

Kamala. Distinctly steady in price notwithstanding and arrival of substantial quantities on this market in the not far distant past. Price cost clipped short any tendency to shade values.

Papain. Competition was still vigorous but values have receded to a position closely aligned with the first cost of goods now in hand. The call was irregular last week.

St. John's Bread. Stocks of edible goods were low in most quarters but there still remained a fair holding reserved, for the most part, to meet the call of regular customers.

Roots

Aletris.—Country prices and the minimum of spot quotations were widely apart, those at the source being far above local inside values. A market at $2 per pound would be in line with first costs.

Blood.—Demand cannot be met. Supplies cannot be increased. And conditions are entirely in favor of those with goods to supply.

Golden Seal.—Exceptionally firm because of the low supply and the cost of goods now in hand. It is not likely that the next crop will show a gain over that of 1943. New plantings come to required growth in not less than two years and three year growth is better.

Rhubarb.—Few have any Chinese root available but there is a spot lot still available and offered. Indian material is in ample supply but is not recognized officially. Many imports were held up.

Senega.—Although little demand was current, the market showed strength and is likely to remain so unless another crop shall become available at normal replacement costs at the source.

Seeds

Anise.—Mexican recleaned material dropped to 25c to 26c per pound.

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ANISE SEED

HISTORY

Anise is one of the oldest known medicines and spices. Its ancient source was Egypt and the Mediterranean island of Crete but it now reaches this country from Cyprus, Ecuador, Mexico, Turkey and Syria. One variety grows only in China.

Emperor Charlemagne commanded its cultivation in Germany in the 9th century and taxed it enormously. It paid a toll to cross London Bridge when Edward I repaired that structure in 1305. The royal linen of Edward IV in 1480 was perfumed by "lytill bagges of fustain stuffed with ireos and *anneys*". British duty was 75s per 112 lbs. in 1600.

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Caraway.—Dewhiskered Spanish seed was down to 63c to 64c per pound. Natural Syrian seed was advanced to 46c to 47c. Others unchanged.

Celery.—No stocks of French seed known to exist. Fair reserves of Indian seed filling the at present not substantial demand.

Fenugreek.—Though there were those willing, even anxious, to buy North African seed for import, as yet the government has been unable to gratify their desires. Most of the California-grown seed never comes on this market.

Mustard.—Montana yellow was a fraction lower at 11¼c to 11¾c per pound while Washington yellow was also shaded to 11¾c to 12¼c.

Spices

Allspice.—Mexican material locally was quoted 21c. to 21½c. per pound but the price more often applied on goods at border points. Also, spot quotations named Chicago stocks at 20¼c. to 20¾c.; St. Louis, 20c. to 20½c.; and Los Angeles, 21½c. to 21½c.

Cassia.—With the market practically cleared of stocks, a nominal condition seems likely to remain constant for an indefinite period.

Ginger.—Steady to firm in all respects and the market continued to be notable for its lack of competition between holders.

Nutmegs.—Some broken No. 1 West Indian material was offered at 55c. to 56c. per pound.

—O-P-D—

Protein Meal Distribution Revised

—*Continued from page 7*

years 1942 and 1943. Whenever he deems it necessary to obtain equitable distribution among mixed feed manufacturers, handlers and feeders, the director may limit the quantity of protein meal which any manufacturer may use in making mixed feeds during any part of the feeding year.

2. Whenever he deems it necessary, the director may limit the quantity of protein meal which processors may sell to any class of buyers during any part of the feeding year.

3. No person can accept delivery of any protein meal which, together with his inventory, would exceed the total tonnage needed for manufacturing, sales, or feeding, according to the following schedule:—for fish meal, season's requirements; for tankage and meat scraps, 60 days' requirements; for all other protein meal, 30 days' requirements. Ranchers who must lay in large supplies because of weather conditions and small dealers who customarily buy in carlots or in quantities of not to exceed 2,000 pounds, are exempted from this inventory provisions.

The revised order covers all protein meal in the form of digester and feeding tankage, fish meal, meat scraps and corn gluten meal, or cake, meal, and pellets derived from cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts, flaxseed, copra, sesame, babassu, ouricury, and palm kernel.

—O-P-D—

Dr. Headlee Retires From Rutgers University

Dr. Thomas J. Headlee will retire January 1 from active service as chief of the entomology department of Rutgers University and the State Agricultural Experiment Station, a post he held since 1912. Dr. Bailey B. Pepper, associate entomologist, has been named acting head of the department. Dr. Headlee will become professor emeritus.

During his thirty-one years with the experiment station and college of agriculture and a pioneer in the control of mosquitos in New Jersey, Dr. Headlee directed a campaign which exterminated an accidentally introduced infestation of gypsy moth, an insect troublesome to forest and fruit trees. He organized a study of the biology of sewage disposal and conducted research on the problems of cranberry and blueberry growing until it was placed in the hands of a separate department.

—O-P-D—

Plant Scientists Arrange National Parley Substitute

OPD Washington Bureau

Horticulturists at the Department of Agriculture Plant Industry Station at Beltsville, Md., will get their holiday fare of reports on research even though their annual professional meetings have been called off. Horticulturists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering have planned a seminar on "Research Dealing with Horticultural Plants" which will be held December 28 and 29 at Beltsville Station. They will present sixty-three scientific papers. This year's meetings have been cancelled because of the need for reducing civilian travel. But the Plant Industry Station horticulturists and any of those nearby who wish to join them are going to have their holiday technical fare anyway.

—O-P-D—

Slocum Leaves FDA Market Standards Section

OPD Washington Bureau

R. R. Slocum will retire as chief of the Market Standards and Facilities Section of the Dairy and Poultry Branch of the Food Distribution Administration, after completing thirty-five years with the Department of Agriculture, it was announced December 16.

Although Mr. Slocum will leave the department immediately, his retirement will not become effective until April 1, 1944. He will be succeeded by Melvin W. Buster, now assistant chief of the section. Mr. Buster has been in the department since 1937. He is a graduate of the University of California.

—O-P-D—

Animal Industry Bureau Assistant Chief Hagan

Dr. William A. Hagan, dean of the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University since 1931, has been named special assistant to Dr. A. W. Miller, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, it was announced December 15.

He has been granted a year's leave of absence to contribute his experience in the animal industry field, particularly in animal pathology and bacteriology, in assisting the chief of the bureau and the Administrator of Research in the formulation and development of research and control programs.

—O-P-D—

Standard Synthetics To Move January 15

Standard Synthetics, Inc., essential oils, aromatics, flavors, this city, is moving its offices, warehouse and laboratory on or about January 15, 1944, to larger quarters at 30 West Twenty-sixth street, this city.

—O-P-D—

Calvert Drug Elects

R. G. Morrison has been elected president of the Calvert Drug Company, a cooperative, Baltimore. Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, Charles S. Austin; secretary, John Wannenwetsch; treasurer, S. Y. Harris, assistant treasurer, W. Scott Walb.

Hooker Gets 'E' Award For Third Time

The Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been awerded the Army-Navy production awarded the Army-Navy production announced in a letter from Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson addressed to the men and women employees. This award is symbolized by the addition of a second white star to the "E" flag.

—O-P-D—

General Magnesite & Magnesia Under New Management

General Magnesite & Magnesia Company, Philadelphia, is under new management. It will continue to operate as in the past, specializing in the production of high quality magnesia products. Ralph E. DeTurk is plant manager, and Robert F. Turner is sales manager.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Salesmen Hold Christmas Party

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry held its annual Christmas party in the Roosevelt hotel, this city, December 16. Attendance approximated 600.

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OPD—12-27-1943

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Right: Exterior view of new warehouse. Located adjacent to our Clifton plant, this building provides additional convenient storage space for raw materials and reserve stocks.

THE value of ample storage and warehousing facilities is more apparent in normal times than at present when raw material shortages introduce a disrupting influence upon business. Even so, our spacious facilities both in New York and Clifton have helped us to maintain a steadier flow of finished materials than would have been possible under less favorable circumstances. Normally, our patrons' dividends from such facilities would be on the side of economy as well as convenience, for they would enable us to maintain a constant reserve of raw materials purchased at a time when crops were best, yields highest and prices most favorable. The advantages and economies inherent in the convenience and adequacy of our present facilities are no small factors in the all-around satisfaction purchasers derive from our goods.

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Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Sales of Essential Oils for January Invoicing Reported to Show Rise—Final Mint Oils Figures Out

Activity in the market for essential oils and aromatic chemicals was rather larger than might be expected, considering the period of the year and the usual tendency of buyers to go slow in increasing inventories in the month of December. It is entirely possible that a deal of the buying was done on the basis of a January 1 invoicing, which aids the matter of inventory and, in most instances, provides raw materials about as soon as actual need dictates.

During the period, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture supplied its final crop figures on peppermint plant harvesting and peppermint oil production. The totals announced revealed a 70,000 pound drop from the September estimates of probable oil production. Of the six reporting states, only Indiana produced more oil than September estimates had suggested. Ohio met the September figures but the total output of Michigan, California, Oregon and Washington was 90,000 pounds less than estimates. Production was 620,000 pounds less than in 1942. Details, including comparative data on acreage cropped in 1943 and 1942, appear elsewhere in this issue.

Production of spearmint, reported by the same agency, in 1943 was 100,000 pounds less than in 1942 and each of the four reporting States participated in the lessening of output.

Price changes were lacking. For the most part, stocks of most products have become so low in supply as to create a market having many aspects suggesting a nominal price position. It was significant that many factors in the market were pushing substitute materials very hard, including some materials substituting for articles of normal commerce, the supplies of which are not considered to be too bad at this time. But there has never been a yearend in which essential oil and aromatic chemical stocks have been quite so small.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essentials oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
255.5	255.5	255.9	255.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—The supply of all kinds was small and not readily to be increased. Demand was mainly routine and for jobbing quantities but volume kept prices firm.

Anise.—Numerous small lots changed hands but there was far more volume done in items substituting for the comparatively scarce natural oil of anise.

Apricot Kernel.—Demand was light and rather irregular, but light stocks kept a firm price position in effect regardless of the volume of business done.

Bergamot.—It has been a long time since United Nations troops took over the Italian production center and when representatives of the federal agencies concerned with the reestablishment of trade moved in. And still there has been no bergamot oil offered for shipment. And it would find a ready market even at high prices.

Bois de Rose.—It may be weeks on end before licensed goods finally reach this market. There is very little available on spot and those with goods in hand are not discounting the probable future price position of the item.

Capsicum (Oleoresin).—The producers apparently have sufficient raw material to produce enough oleoresin to meet the current requirements. They apparently buy raw material about as needed, indicating that their reserve stocks of cleoresin are not large.

Caraway.—Several dealers reported inquiries against which they had no goods to quote. The position is virtually nominal because of the almost total exhaustion of stocks in regular quarters.

Cassia.—There is talk about menthol being flown from China in cargo planes. Mayhap, says the trade, transport of cassia oil via the air route may come. Seems like the idea was better related to transport after victory.

Cedarleaf.—The number of small orders showed some gain, strengthening the market to a consideration extent and emphasizing the absence of normal stocks in numerous directions.

Cedarwood.—Spring demand is not likely to find this article in over abundance. The market shows price strength, though demand be light.

Citronella.—Replacements for natural oil are being pushed substantially and finding a good market. Meanwhile, Ceylon oil is relatively cheap, present day conditions being considered. Arrival of 16 drums noted.

Clove.—It seems possible that the supply situation in raw material may improve. There have been reports of more shipments from sources of supply. Some sellers report low oil stocks. Others say they have enough.

Eucalyptus.—Demand runs high and supply runs low. A ready market exists for anything available or to be available. In some respects, the spot position suggests a nominal market position.

Fennel.—There are indications that the Russians are increasing their interest in possible market outlets for this article in this country.

Geranium.—Russian factors appear to be investigating the local market conditions in this oil. Russian oil has sold here around $11 per pound. There is very little Bourbon or Algerian oil available.

Grapefruit.—The Food Distribution Administration in October delivered 2,500 pounds of this oil alongside ship, being a lend-lease operation.

Lavender.—Considering the shortage of French oil—in fact, almost total lack of anything of good quality—the fact that Russia is surveying the possibilities of a lavender market in this country is of more than ordinary interest. There seems to be plenty of Spanish oil on the spot.

Lemon.—Situation little changed. The improvement in deliveries has not been increased but the situation is at least a little less tight and there is some reason to expect that improvement will continue. The Food Distribution Administration in October delivered alongside ship for lend-lease purposes 385,164 pounds of concentrated juice. There were no deliveries of oil in that month and the total between January 1 and October 31 was 156,716 pounds.

Lignaloe.—Mexican wood oil was not overly abundant and sellers took a very firm view on values regardless of the present light call.

Nutmeg.—For the first time in a long period, there were spot quotations on West Indian nutmegs last week, same being for broken material. Could be that the virtual stoppage of all imports may come to an end and enough wormy materials to permit resumption of distillation become available.

Orange.—The stiffer appearance of market undertones continued in evi-

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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CAM-O-SASS M M & R
This 100% U. S. A. product of the M M & R laboratories has been proved a highly satisfactory, low cost replacement for high priced, hard-to-get camphoraceous oils such as Oil Sassafras Artificial, etc.
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dence and prices was far less subject to bending under competition than they had been. The Food Distribution Administration reported its October deliveries alongside ship for lend-lease purposes as being 2,481,036 pounds of concentrated orange juice. The more of such business takes place, the more skins for the production of oil should be available.

Peppermint.—Elsewhere in this issue appears the final production report for 1943 as prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture. Production fell 70,000 pounds below the September estimate and had not Indiana output been 26,000 pounds over the September prediction, the drop in production would have been that much more. The drop was caused by the decrease in yield per acre.

Spearmint.—Final crop information provided by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, gave production in 1943 and 1942 as follows:—

	Pounds	
	1943	1942
Indiana	174,000	248,000
Michigan	63,000	96,000
Ohio	.....	.....
California	2,000	5,000
Oregon	.....	.....
Washington	.....	.....
Total	239,000	349,000

Aromatic Chemicals

Hydroxycitronellal.—Substitute material finds an increasing market because of the comparative scarcity of this article.

Ionones.—In plentiful supply at the moment but moving slowly.

Linalool.—Few have more than the smallest kind of stocks, keeping the market position relatively nominal in most of its aspects.

Linalyl Acetate.—Stocks may improve in the future, but at the moment the situation continues to be very tight.

Menthol.—New-crop Brazilian material still months away. Expected to eventually sell around $27 per kilo, though the present official price in Brazil is $29.

Methyl Salicylate.—Small orders were fairly abundant and the supply was found moderate in most distribution quarters.

Musk.—Mainly strong and subject to a demand that supply finds difficulty in meeting.

—O-P-D—

Cosmetic Div. Charities Drive Dinner Attendance High

More than 100 leaders in the industry rallied in support of the 1943 campaign of the New York and Brooklyn Federations of Jewish Charities at the annual dinner of the wholesale cosmetic and drug division of Federation December 9 in the Hotel Astor.

The dinner highlighted the current industry-wide effort on behalf of federation and its 116 affiliated health and welfare agencies. Herman L. Brooks, of Coty, Inc., and William F. Murtha, Bloomingdale Bros., who are co-chairmen of the Division, pre-

Peppermint Crop 70,000 Pounds Under Estimate

Final figures on the peppermint oil crop of 1943, together with the acreage cropped, have been released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, and they disclose a drop of 70,000 pounds of oil from the production estimated by the Crop Reporting Board and issued early in September. The final data are:—

Production

	Pounds	
	1943	1942
Indiana	286,000	596,000
Michigan	234,000	522,000
Ohio	4,000	6,000
California	25,000	31,000
Oregon	122,000	162,000
Washington	144,000	119,000
Totals	815,000	1,435,000

Acreage

	Acres	
	1943	1942
Indiana	15,900	17,500
Michigan	13,000	17,400
Ohio	120	130
California	690	765
Oregon	3,500	3,600
Washington	3,500	2,700
Totals	36,710	42,095

Yield

	Pounds	
	1943	1942
Indiana	18	34
Michigan	18	30
Ohio	37	46
California	36	40.5
Oregon	35	45
Washington	41	44

Of the six reporting States, only Indiana exceeded the September estimate, producing 26,000 pounds more than then expected. Michigan produced 62,000 pounds less; Ohio equaled the September estimate; California cut was 7,000 pounds less; Oregon output was 11,000 pounds under the estimate, and Washington realized 10,000 pounds under the forecast.

—O-P-D—

Emery Industries Relocates In Woolworth Building

Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturer of oleic acid, stearic acid, special fatty acid, the Twitchell process and Sanitone, announce that its New York office, under the direction of H. D. Armitage, district sales manager, has been moved from room 1336, Woolworth building, to room 3001-2-3, Woolworth building, 233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. The telephone number is Cortlandt 7-4393-4. Emery Industries, Inc., has been located in the Woodworth building for the past twenty-five years.

—O-P-D—

Flavor Makers to Meet In This City May 22-23

The Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association will hold its annual meeting in the Hotel New Yorker, this city, May 22 and 23. E. L. Brendlinger, secretary of the association, urges that members make their hotel reservation direct with the hotel well in advance of the meeting.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prospect for General Markup of All Petroleum Derivatives, Though More Remote, Still Gleams Brightly

Although adjournment of Congress for the Christmas recess, this past week, has held up legislative action on the Disney measure's companion bill in the United States Senate for at least three weeks, the petroleum industry, as a whole, is still confident of the ultimate enactment of this legislation and of its escape from a Presidential veto.

Hence, high hopes continue to be entertained by the independent refiners as well as by the thoroughly integrated companies with refinery ramifications that, with the expected lifting by the Office of Price Administration of price ceilings for crude oil, to levels ranging from 80 to 100 percent of "parity" figures, the much needed incentive will be supplied for amplifying our petroleum reserves to the extent of relieving the present tension in the amount of crude oil available for making petroleum solvents, liquefied gases, white mineral oils, and waxes as well as gasoline, kerosene, lubricating oil and fuel oil for civilian use, provided that there is some abatement of the present staggeringly great war drains on these reserves.

It is also considered probable that, following the expected lifting of crude oil ceilings, there will be commensurate advances in prices of these and all other petroleum derivatives.

As passed in greatly amended form by the House of Representatives, the Disney bill carried no provisions for elevating prices of petroleum derivatives to levels proportionate with the anticipated advances in crude oil quotations. But it is expected that its companion bill, in the Senate, will contain such provisions and will be passed in that form, either as a "rider" to a measure, arranging for an extension of the Commodity Credit Corporation, or in the shape of an independent piece of legislation accomplishing the same results. Thereupon the House bill could be revised so as to conform to the terms of the Senate measure.

Price revisions made within the past week have included another markup of a cent per gallon in prices for neutral lubricating oil of 0.25 pour test and both 150 and 200 viscosity and a downward readjustment of the price asked for the newly authorized xylene compound used in making high solvency aromatic naphthas, resulting from a lowering of the recent unwarrantable increase in railroad freight rates for this basic mixture of xylol and toluol fractions to the same levels as those for xylene and toluene, individually.

Price Changes

Advanced

Lubricating oil, neutral, 0.25 pour test, 150 and 200 viscosity, Western Pennsylvania, 1c. per gal.

Reduced

Xylene-toluene mixture (75% xylene, 25% toluene), used in making high solvency aromatic naphthas, 3½c. per gal.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Though there has been some pre-holiday slackening of buying operations in the high solvency aromatic naphthas within the past week, the volume of business currently transacted in both allocated and unallocated grades continues to reach sizable proportions.

The most important development of the week in this market has been a reduction of railroad freight rates on the newly authorized xylene-toluol mixture used in making these aromatic solvents, amounting to 3½.—4c. per gallon, which has carried these rates down to the levels prevailing on xylol and toluol, individually. This lowering of its freight charges has been accompanied by the naming of the same price for this compound as that asked for each of its two principal constituents. Thus, the quotation for this mixture, which had been marked up to 29½c.—31c. has been restored to 26c.—27c. per gallon.

The demand for aliphatics also continues fairly active, with prices well maintained.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Continues in brisk demand on both military and civilian accounts, despite the slightly retarding influence still exercised by the necessity for compliance with PAW's distribution order No. 18. Tone strong.

Lacquer Diluent.—A fairly sizable buying interest is still noted in this material. Market steady.

Mineral Spirit.—A goodly call for this special naphtha continues to be noted on all scores. Prices firmly held.

Rubber Solvent.—Steadily increasing absorption of supplies by manufacturers of synthetic rubber is proving heavy enough to keep this market boiling over with activity.

Stoddard Solvent.—Continues in an extremely strong position, with the demand outrunning the supply and with prices strongly held at maximum levels.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—While war production paint interests continue the largest buyers of this naphtha, other exponents of the paint industry are also making extensive purchases. Market holding strong.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Dec. 23.—The paint industry is continuing to take comparatively large amounts of both solvents and diluents in the Chicago area, concentrating on the high solvency aromatics, lacquer diluent and V. M. & P. naphtha, while the synthetic rubber trade is buying extensively of rubber solvent and the dry cleaning interests are making steadily increasing purchases of cleaners' naphtha and Stoddard solvent. Prices are being firmly held throughout the list.

Los Angeles, Dec. 23.—A pre-holiday apathy has been responsible for further tapering off of business in solvents and diluents on the Pacific coast this past week. Offerings have continued to diminish under pressure of the government's high-octane gasoline making program, which is steadily diverting sizable refinery plant capacities to the making of the petroleum chemicals entering into the composition of the greatly enriched gasoline mixture.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Demand for this light hydrocarbon arising from need of it as an important constituent in the making of high-octane gasoline is taking up the lion's share of the current supply, leaving little for civilian uses as a residential heating and industrial processing agent. Market holding tight and strong.

Heptane.—Continues in fair request. Tone firm.

Hexane.—In steadily increasing request. Prices well maintained.

Octanes. — Moving more briskly daily. Market steady.

Pentanes. — Continue in keen demand. No change in price structure.

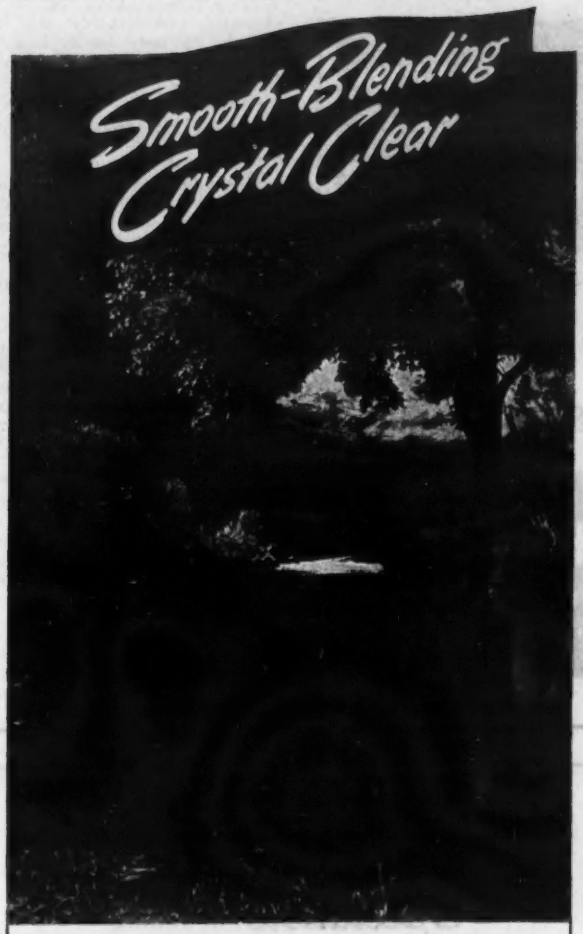
Propane.—The accelerated tempo of operations in the carrying out of the government's high-octane gasoline-making program is all but exhausting current supplies of this liquefied gas with the result that stocks available for civilian use are confined to small quantities. Prices firmly held throughout.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes.—Business continues fairly sizable in all descriptions of these waxes with prices well maintained throughout the list.

Paraffin.—With the demand reaching high levels, stocks of both crude scale and refined grades are proving wholly inadequate. The market continues tight throughout, with fully-

Current prices on petroleum derivatives are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9



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and
WHITE OILS

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refined waxes above 133-135 degrees virtually unobtainable and the remainder in only scanty supply, with no immediate hope of substantial replenishment.

Petrolatums. — A steady buying movement is noted in U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades. Market firmly maintained.

White Mineral Oils.—Buying interest continues moderately active, with prices firmly held for both U.S.P. and technical grades.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—With a recommended daily average yield of 4,707,150 barrels for January to shoot at, American oilfield operators have let down their output for the week ended December 18, so that it has shown a decline of 12,750 barrels a day, reducing the daily average production for that week to 4,363,950 barrels.

A plan for setting up an international petroleum pact, to assist private industry in developing resources in the world's leading petroleum countries, has been prepared and presented by the Foreign Operations Committee of the Petroleum Administration for War.

Fuel Oil.—OPA has ruled that fuel oil rations may now be issued for use in coal-spraying equipment, if the oil is one of the heavy industrial types. This action, set forth in amendment 91 to ration order 11, has been taken following PAW's action in easing its restrictions on the transfer and acceptance of heavy grades of fuel oil for this same purpose. Grades 5 and 6 and Bunker C oils, used primarily by industrial and other large consumers, may be employed for this purpose.

Gasoline.—OPA has ruled that resellers of petroleum products other than refiners who submit bids to a Government agency on gasoline and fuel oil shall be permitted to add a markup of one-quarter cent per gallon above the ceiling price of the refinery from which the shipment is made, provided that the sale is the result of a contract made after competitive bidding, also that the bids have been taken by the government agency on an f.o.b. shipping point price basis, and likewise, that the quarter cent markup does not result in a laiddown cost to the Government in excess of the f.o.b. shipping point ceiling price of each person participating in the bidding, plus the cost of transportation to destination.

PAW has announced that eleven more 100-octane aviation gasoline plants have been completed within the last 90 days and are now in production.

Lubricating Oil.—Refiners in Western Pennsylvania, who had hitherto lagged behind in the steady marking up of prices for neutral grade lubricating oil, have recently advanced their quotations a cent per gallon, making the revised range of asking prices for 0.25 pour test, 150 viscosity, 26c.-30c. and that for 200 viscosity, 28c.-32c. per gallon.

—O-P-D—

PAW Merges Reserves Unit with Production Div.

OPD Washington Bureau

The Petroleum Administration for War today announced the discontinuance of PAW's Reserves Division. Its functions and personnel will be merged with those of the Production Division. The action affects both Washington and field personnel. Don R. Knowlton, director of the Production Division, continues in that capacity. William B. Heroy, who had previously served as Director of Reserves, assumed the directorship of the Foreign Production Division last month.

—O-P-D—

Abe Fortas Discharged From U.S. Navy

Abe Fortas, former Undersecretary of the Interior, has been discharged from the Navy for physical reasons after serving one month as an apprentice seaman, the Navy announced.

—O-P-D—

Socony Advances Merriman

H. Stewart Merriman has been made manager of the lubricating department of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., according to Walter L. Faust, Socony-Vacuum vice-president. Mr. Merriman succeeds William H. Correa who has been named director of the Washington, D. C., office of the company. Mr. Merriman joined Socony-Vacuum in 1921.

—O-P-D—

Texaco Merges Export Units

The Texas Company, this city, has consolidated its export sales department and producing department, foreign, into a unit to be known as foreign operations.

Butadiene Rated Output Exceeded by Kobuta

—Continued from page 7

rated production capacity of Kobuta is 37,500 short tons of styrene and 80,000 short tons of butadiene.

For basic material, it was declared that the Kobuta installation consumes between 80,000,000 and 100,000,000 gallons of alcohol per year, and benzene at the rate of 1,000,000 gallons per month. The original project for manufacture of butadiene at Kobuta called for the use of benzene as the principal raw material in a process developed by Koppers prior to the war; but a process employing ethyl alcohol was substituted in the face of mounting demands for benzene for the blending of high-octane aviation gasoline.

Ground was broken for Kobuta in April, 1942. The complete plant covers a tract of some 200 acres. Some idea of the magnitude of the project can be had by noting that a pumping station delivers 120,000 gallons of water a minute for plant use—more than is used by the city of Pittsburgh. An eight-story power plant generates steam at the rate of more than 1,000,000 pounds per hour. Coal, brought by barge, is used at the rate of 500,000 tons annually.

Noticeable in the operation of the plant is the large percentage of women among the 1,000 employees. About 35 percent of the total personnel are women, many of whom were given special training as chemical operators in the University of Pittsburgh and Geneva College prior to the opening of the plant.

—O-P-D—

OPA Ceils Natural Gas For Furnace Black

Sweet natural gas, without liquid hydrocarbon fractions extracted, produced in Hugoton field, Okla., and when sold for use in the manufacture of furnace black, was given a ceiling price of 4 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, at a pressure of 16.4 pounds per square inch, by the Office of Price Administration has announced. The action is taken in amendment No. 5 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 436—effective December 30, 1943.

—O-P-D—

N.Y. OPA Office Terminates Six Offices

The Office of Price Administration has abolished six posts in the New York district office, according to Daniel P. Woolley, New York regional administrator. The posts abolished included that of New York City district director and the five country ration-

—O-P-D—

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Normal Heptane . . . typical boiling range . . . 202-208° F.

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Cellulose Products

Tinting agent (U.S. 1279276) for—
- Cellulose derivatives

Chemical

Activator (U.S. 1425576) for—
- Catalyst

Miscellaneous

Tinting agent (U.S. 1279276) for—
- Albumen
- Dextrin

Photographic

Tinting agent (U.S. 1279276) for—
- Films
- Emulsions

Chlorodiphenyl-N-methyltriazene

Petroleum

Reducer (U.S. 2136455 and 2136456) of—
- Ignition delay period in diesel engine fuels

Cresylic Acids Propyl-ester

Mining

Frothing agent (U.S. 2250190) in flotation process for—
- Lead ores

Decamethylene-Diammonium Sebacate

Resins

Starting point (U.S. 2252554, 2252555, and 2252557) in making—
- Polymeric materials useful as resins, with the aid of aminocarboxylic acids, carboxylic acids, dicarboxylic acids, and other materials

Dodecyl Glycolate

Mining

Flotation agent (U.S. 2251217) in concentrating—
- Calcite from mica and quartz with the aid of oleic acid
- Silver ore pulp

Ethyleneglycol Oleate-Linoleate

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 2136379) in making—
- Scouring agents, with aid of sulphuric and an alkali salt
- Washing agents, with aid of sulphuric acid and an alkali salt
- Wetting agents, with aid of sulphuric acid and an alkali salt

2-Hydroxy-5-gamma-methylgamma-N-amyldiphenyl

Disinfectant

Claimed (U.S. 2248401) as disinfectant

Miscellaneous

Claimed (U.S. 2248401) as preservative

Suggested as preservative for products, such as adhesives, albumin, blood, carbohydrates, casein, dextrin, flaxseed, glue and gelatin, gums, industrial pastes, industrial sludges, inks, latex, leather, leather finishes, moss, paints and distempers, paper finishes and sizes and coatings, proteins, starch, sizes

Indium

Dentistry

Ingredient of—
- Gold-indium alloys used for fillings and other dental work

Jewelry

Coating (plating) agent for jewelry

Metallurgical

Coating agent for—
- Bearings used in aircraft, diesel and truck engines and in machinery (this coating is electro-deposited on the base metal and then heat-treatment causes it to be diffused into the surface)
- Hollow steel propeller blades (deposited by plating) (blades so treated feature improved corrosion-resistance with no sacrifice of fatigue strength)
- Steel surfaces (deposited by plating) prior to brazing (improves the strength of the joint)

Hardening agent for—
- Lead used in fabricating corrosion-resistant process-industry equipment

Ingredient of—
- Copper-lead-indium alloys used in automobile and diesel bearings
- Lead-indium alloys
- Lead-silver solders used as substitutes for lead-tin solders, to lower their melting points and improve spreading qualities
- Low-melting point alloys
- Silver (some)-bearing alloys

Miscellaneous

Coating (plating) agent for—
- Novelties and ornamental devices requiring decorative finishes, such as compacts, lipstick cases, cigaret cases, lighters, pins, clasps, and the like

Isoprene Butyrate

Leather

Solvent (U.S. 2246545, 2246546, and 2246547) in—
- Coating and decorating compositions

Miscellaneous

Solvent (U.S. 2246545, 2246546, and 2246547) in—
- Coating and decorating compositions for various products

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Solvent (U.S. 2246545, 2246546, and 2246547) in—
- Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, stains, dopes

Perfume

Ingredient (U.S. 2246545, 2246546, and 2246547) of perfume preparations

Pharmaceutical

Ingredient (U.S. 2246545, 2246546, and 2246547) of pharmaceutical preparations

Lead Dibutyldithiophosphate

Insecticide and Fungicide

Claimed (U.S. 1949485) as—
- Seed disinfectant

Ingredient (U.S. 1949485) of—
- Seed-disinfectant compositions

Lead Dimethyldithiophosphate

Insecticide and Fungicide

Claimed (U.S. 1949485) as—
- Seed disinfectant

Ingredient (U.S. 1949485) of—
- Seed disinfectant compositions

Methazonic Acid

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 2251229) in making—
- N-Butylaminealphamethazonate
- N-Ethylaminealphamethazonate
- N-Methylaminealphamethazonate
- N-Propylaminealphamethazonate

2-Naphthylethylsulphone

Chemical

Plasticizer (U.S. 2127400) for—
- Polyvinyl halides used as chemical-resistant linings for tanks

Electrical

Plasticizer (U.S. 2127400) for—
- Polyvinyl halides used as dielectric coverings for low-voltage cables and as impregnating agents for coverings and insulations for wire

Firefighting

Plasticizer (U.S. 2127400) for—
- Polyvinyl halides used as incombustible impregnating agents

Mechanical

Plasticizer (U.S. 2127400) for—
- Polyvinyl halides used as impregnating agents for gaskets, packings, washers, and the like, also as material for making power transmission belts

Miscellaneous

Plasticizer (U.S. 2127400) for—
- Polyvinyl halides employed in making many useful articles for industry, such as—
  - Chemical-resisting linings for tanks; corrosion-preventing wrappers for underground pipelines; impregnating agents for clothing workers in chemicals, explosives, plastics, plating, and other operations
  - Impregnating agents for fabrics, hose (chemical-resistant), tape
  - Rubber replacement where rubber itself fails to meet the varied and special qualifications required
  - Waterproofing agent for fabrics, flag fabrics, nets, raincoats, sails, shower curtains, tent fabrics, umbrella fabrics

Printing

Plasticizer (U.S. 2127400) for—
- Polyvinyl halides used in making printing blankets

Textile

Plasticizer (U.S. 2127400) for—
- Polyvinyl halides (used in important ways in this industry, such as—
  - Covering agent for small friction rollers in textile mills
  - Impregnating agent for fabrics, fibers, silk
  - Waterproofing agent for fabrics, silk products

Tobacco

Plasticizer (U.S. 2127400) for—
- Polyvinyl halides used as a waterproofing agent for tobacco pouches

Orthonitrophenyl Ethylsulphide

Petroleum

Addition agent (U.S. 2134432, 2134433, 2134435, and 2134436) for—
- Lubricants for bearing surfaces, one of which is an alloy of cadmium or copper, in internal-combustion engines

Purothionin

Chemical

A new crystalline sulphur-containing protein discovered by chemists of the Department of Agriculture

Food

Suggested as preservative for foodstuffs

Pharmaceutical

Suggested for investigation as medicinal agent

Miscellaneous

Claimed as very toxic to yeasts and certain bacteria but harmless to small animals

Quinaldin

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in the book, Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials—see bottom of this page)

Petroleum

Antioxidant (U.S. 2136788) for—
- Lubricating oils for internal-combustion engines

Trimethylamine

Chemical

Organic chemical offering the following properties—
- Colorless, liquefied gas
- Fishy-ammoniacal odor
- Inflammable
- Soluble in water, alcohol, and ether
- Strong base

Reactant in making chemicals useful as—
- Accelerators
- Antioxidants
- Antiseptics
- Detergents
- Disinfectants
- Pharmaceuticals

Insecticide and Fungicide

Attractant for—
- Insects

Attractant in—
- Insecticidal compositions

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Saponifying agent for—
- Fats
- Greases
- Oils
- Waxes

Gums

Saponifying agent for various gums

Miscellaneous

Warning agent for—
- Gas leaks

Refrigerating

Warning agent for—
- Leaks of gaseous refrigerants

Tri-N-butylamine

Chemical

Starting point in making—
- Pharmaceutical chemicals
- Textile assistants

Metallurgical

Corrosion inhibitor for—
- Iron and steel

Petroleum

Reactant in making—
- Petroleum derivatives

Tris(hydroxymethyl)-aminomethane

Chemical

Starting point in making—
- Emulsifying agents, with the aid of the higher fatty acids, for fats, oils, resins, waxes
- Emulsifying agents, with the aid of the higher fatty acids, useful in making camouflage paints, detergents, leather dressings, metal polishes, textile specialties

Vulcanized Fiber

(A material of some strength, horny consistency, oilproof, which absorbs 20 percent to 50 percent of its weight of water on prolonged immersion but dries again to its original size; it is very resistant to chemical action but is subject to the action of mineral acids upon prolonged exposure: it is insoluble in organic solvents, has unusual toughness and resistance to abrasion, and is readily workable by mechanical means)

Electrical

Dielectric for—
- Small part purposes, in insulators, switch blocks, base fixture parts, receptacles, and the like

Mechanical

Material for making—
- Bearings
- Diaphragms
- Gears
- Safety helmets
- Valves
- Washers
- Welders' shields

Miscellaneous

Material for making—
- Bags
- Containers
- Handles for cheap cutlery
- Identification tags
- Light-weight constructional products
- Luggage
- Office apparatus, trays, and files
- Ornamental articles
- Shoe soles
- Spoons and forks for one-time use
- Trunks
- Waste baskets

Plumbing

Material for making—
- Repair parts

Textile

Material for repairing—
- Machinery

Material for making—
- Roller trucks
- Small articles of equipment

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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 29

Zinc, sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.	3.60	—
l.c.l. 100 lbs.	4.35	—
flake, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	4.10	—
l.c.l. 100 lbs.	4.85	—
powd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	5.80	—
l.c.l. 100 lbs.	6.55	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphide,[3,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd. lb.	.08½	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.08½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. lb.	.09¾	—
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.0560	—
l.c.l., dlvd. lb.	.0585	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.0560	—
l.c.l., dlvd. lb.	.0585	—
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld. lb.	.90	1.00
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd. lb.	.06	—
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.		
Zinc, sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb.	.26	.31
Tallates, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms. lb.	.09¾	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	5.65	—
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.	6.70	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld. lb.	2.00	2.35
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb.	.06¼	—
dlvd., Pac. cst. lb.	.06½	—
ex whse., Pac. cst. lb.	.07	—
Zirconium hydride, cns., works, lb.	7.00	8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works. lb.	3.00	4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works. ton.	75.00	100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works, lb.	1.80	2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials will appear next in the Jan. 3 issue of OPD.

Holiday Mementoes Received

OPD acknowledges with grateful appreciation to its friends the receipt of their holiday greetings and expressions of goodwill. Among the mementoes received are:—

Decorative booklet of Christmas carols, words and music, from Reichold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit.

Easeled desk calendar showing three months at a time, from Clarence Morgan, Inc., Chicago.

Greetings card from its new home from the Vorac Company; Rutherford, N. J.

Large poster wall calendar, with a snowscape; three months showing, from Baird & McGuire, Inc., Holbrook, Mass.

Greetings on a chart of business booms and depressions from 1775 to 1943, from Maintenance, Inc., Wooster, Ohio.

Poster wall calendar, picturing a mountainside watermill and showing three months, from Dodge & Olcott Company, New York.

Large wall calendar showing three months and monthly lists of historical data, from National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Colorful greetings card featuring the symbols of American liberty, from W. A. Hammond Drierite Company, Xenia, Ohio.

Poster wall calendar, picturing a village landscape in Autumn coloration and showing three months at a time, from Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Card of friendly greetings, with a picture of a jovial group, from Florasynth Laboratories, Inc., New York.

Patriotically motived card of seasonal greetings and fervent hopes, from the Inland Alkaloid Company, Tipton, Ind.

Christmas carols, words and music, in a holiday-colored folder, from the Cliffs Dow Chemical Company, Marquette, Mich.

Leather wallet, from the Dickerson Company, Philadelphia.

Decorative folder of greetings, stressing the preciousness of American liberty, from the Cochrane Corporation, Philadelphia.

Folder with the season's greetings, from the Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.

Fertilizer Materials

Mixed Fertilizer Movement to Farms Showed Some Improvement —Nitrogenates in Limited Supply

Concentrated efforts on the part of the government, producers and county agents to institute an early buying movement of mixed fertilizers have met with some success but there is plenty of room for improvement. Production has continued heavy and the possibility of bottlenecks when Spring activity arrives has brought about a greater urge for farmers to buy now. Reports vary as to the amount of material moved but convey the idea that farmer buying covered 10 to 30 percent in the larger agricultural areas.

Superphosphate was reported in favorable supply on the West coast, while other advices revealed short stocks in some of the Southern areas. The shortage was attributed to the inability of acidulators to secure sufficient sulphuric acid. Ammonia nitrate shipments to the South have continued sufficient to meet requirements but practically no cottonseed meal was available for fertilizer use and production moved out for feeding purposes about as fast as material was produced.

Shortage of protein food supplies has greatly restricted the use of bone meal, dried blood and tankage for fertilizer consumption. Imported material has all been taken for feeding live stock while the limited supplies of domestic have passed readily out of fertilizer channels. Ceiling prices have also proved a barrier, as the level is above prices that would ordinarily comply with fertilizer wants.

Nitrogenous material remained in a heavily-sold ahead condition. Regular consumers have secured steady deliveries against contracts and the movement was sufficient to take care of output without permitting any left over stock. Expectations were that recent heavy arrivals of castor beans and the easing of restrictions on the sale of castor oil would eventually loosen up the buying situation in castor pomace but there was no evidence of improved buying conditions last week.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last	Prev.	Last	Last
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate. — Shipments of this material are well sustained in the South. The new processing has met with satisfaction and little complaint has been voiced in regard to the workability of the product. Shipments in the West have fallen off but more sulphate and phosphate, than was anticipated, are being received. The market showed the same differential of prices between Southern and Western distributing points.

Ammonia Sulphate.—This material has been granted 100 percent for industrial requests for several months. These allocations seem to have taken care of production and left the market in relatively short supply. While no sulphate is moving against lend-lease, there is a small amount being exported under OEW license by private exporters in accordance with assignments of the Combined Food Board.

Bone Meal.—Demand continued active with practically no fertilizer grade obtainable. The government appeared to favor the conversion of this material into feeding grades and that is where about all the available stock is channeled.

Castor Pomace.—Production reported heavily sold ahead and the market remained short of additional offerings. The eventual supply situation looked favorable owing to recent heavy arrivals of beans from foreign supply sources.

Dried Blood. — Some domestic was obtainable at the ceiling price which is somewhat above the fertilizer limit, the figure being over double that of two or three years ago. Imported material was restricted entirely for feed.

Nitrogenous Material. — Production heavily under contract with regular shipments moving against existing schedules. Additional offerings were definitely short and the general market showed no relaxation from its tight position.

Soda Nitrate.—WPB allocations were met promptly from a satisfactory supply situation. There were no developments suggestive of any revision in prices.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock.—Labor conditions have not improved and the manpower shortage continued to be a serious problem confronting mining operations. Demand remained active and heavy shipments went forward. There was no lack of material, the chief difficulty was in maintaining sufficient labor to keep the supply coming and then moving it to acidulators.

Superphosphate.—Reports were current of a shortage of supplies in some areas while in others stocks were reported in excess of a year ago. Advices from points in the South complained that production was being restricted by the scarcity of sulphuric acid. Ordnance plants seemed to be well behind anticipated deliveries and were confining shipments mostly to a short haul basis. Triple superphosphate continued in relatively light supply with some interests inclined to look for a slight easement in buying conditions after the turn of the year.

Potashes

Demand reported active with production steady. Supply situation favorable enough to meet WPB allocations promptly. It was expected that allocations for period three would be issued early in February so that fertilizer producers might know the amount they require for Spring delivery. Regardless of difficulties arising from manpower shortage, potash production was maintained at a satisfactory average.

Sulphur and Pyrites

No relaxation in the demand for sulphur could be noted. Heavy shipments went forward to meet consuming wants while the supply situation continued favorable. The industry is another that is confronted with a manpower problem but so far the shortage has not interfered with deliveries. Imported pyrites found a ready market when available and continued without quotable price change.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, Dec. 24.—More interest is noted in the fertilizer materials market. Offerings have been reduced somewhat in the fertilizer markets following a somewhat looser offering policy that accompanied increased marketings of livestock. In general the tone of the fertilizer products has been steady. Blood was quiet but firm. Tankage was slower. Bone materials held their own marketwise.

Liquid Stick, tankcar, $2.40 to $2.50; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.30.

Bone Materials.—Ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; dried, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.25;

—Continued on page 70

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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—Continued on page 69

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7—HEAT EXCHANGERS, 50 to 1600 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.

6—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS, 4-Roll Low Side, No. 3, No. 1, No. 0000.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack. MIXER, 75 gal.; 1—No. 10 jacketed, 30 gal.

1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.

3—2" Wiffley SAND PUMPS.

10—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS; 7—500-gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.

10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 3—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30" x 12'.

3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS 4'x 12'.

6—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 5—45 gal

1—3' x 4' Denver ROD MILL

29—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.

1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT.

2—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.

9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS 4' x 30', 5' x 30', 70" x 30'.

1—500 gal. steel closed jacketed agitated KETTLE; 1—420 gal.

1—Buffalo cast iron jacketed 125 gal. AUTOCLAVE.

1—Zaremba triple effect EVAPORATOR, steel tubes, C.I. body—500 square ft. per effect, complete.

1—No 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 27 leaves, 4" C.C.; 1—No. 7, 27 copper leaves, 3" C.C.

1—36' dia Cast Iron COLUMN, 23" high.

1—355 c.f.m. AIR COMPRESSOR, with A. C. Motor.

1—20' x 10' DORR THICKENER

4—Coal PULVERIZERS, various sizes and makes.

ROTEX SIFTERS

2—No. 432 Rotex Sifters, triple deck, size 40" x84", each equipped with V-belt drive, 2 HP dust proof 3/60/220-440 volt motor, starter, structural steel supporting frame.

Excellent rebuilt condition.

Inspect at our Newark Shops

WANTED: Idle Machines

Single Items or Complete Plants.

You can help War Production by sending us your list.

LIQUIDATION

Machinery and Equipment of Food Products Plant

1—16" ELLIS ROTARY DRYER, type X.

1—J.P. DEVINE 40" x 6½" single drum ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, with new iron drum complete.

1—BLACKMER ROTARY PUMP, with 1¼ HP 3 p., 60 c., 440 v. motor, new.

1—BUFFALO, steam driven VACUUM PUMP 8" x 8" x 12"

1—SHARPLES CENTRIFUGE with block tin bowl, motor driven with AC motor, complete.

1—Union Steam Pump Company, No. 100 VISCOLIZER, chain motor driven to 5 HP, AC motor, including bronze head, recently installed.

1—BUFFALO single drum ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, 48" diameter x 40" face.

1—12" x12" DEVINE VACUUM PUMP, with 15 HP 3 p., 60 c., 440 v. motor.

1—J. P. DEVINE 400 sq. ft. SURFACE CONDENSER.

All of the above equipment is now set up and can be seen in operation.
Each unit is complete with accessory fittings.

2—500 gallons AUTOCLAVES, hammer welded steel, jack. agit.

1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.

3—325 gal. Copper Jack. agit. covered KETTLES or STILLS.

5—600 gal. steel STILLS with copper coils.

8—Jack. steel KETTLES 100 to 2000 gals.

3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10 25 gal. per hour.

1—Day 5-gal. jacketed MOGUL MIXER.

2—BROUGHTON 1500 lbs. MIXERS

1—ALUMINUM 350 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE.

1—ALUMINUM 275 gal. Jacketed Agitated KETTLE with Aluminum Agitator, m.d.

3—CRUSHING ROLLS, 36 x 16" Sturtevant, 40 x 16" Colorado Iron Works.

2—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22".

5—ROTARY KILNS, 4' x 30', 5' x 50', 6' x 60', 8' x 125', 8' x 135'.

2—BELT CONVEYORS, 30" x 130', 16" x 65'.

3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS.

1—Devine horiz. jack. VULCANIZER, 5' x 11'

1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER

2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.

1—Kinney 4 x 3" jack. ROTARY PUMP.

1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 3800 gal. cap

1—Steam jack. steel KETTLE 1000 gal. cap.

2—Glass Lined jack. KETTLES 235 gal. cap.

2—10' dia. Glass Lined jack. EVAPORATING PANS or CRYSTALLIZERS

HARD TO GET

4—Buflovak 6' dia. Jacketed Vacuum CRYSTALLIZERS, or VACUUM PAN DRYERS.

Liquidation

Equipment of a Grease Plant
554 S. Front St., Elizabeth, N.J.

STEEL VERTICAL TANKS

4—Closed 6' x 23'10" high, 5000 gal.
2—Open 9' x 7' high, 3300 gal.
2—Open 4' x 8' high, 750 gal.
2—Open 8'6" x 12'2" high, 5200 gal.
6—Open 6'6" x 6' high, 1450 gal.
1—Open 4' x 5" high, 480 gal.

STEEL JACKETED AGIT. KETTLES

1—86" dia. x 7'9" high, bottom jacket, 2400 gal
1—68" dia. x 5' high, 900 gal.

MIXING TANKS

1—Steel Open 8'6" dia. x 7' high, 3000 gal. pulley driven.
1—Steel Open, Coil Heated 8' dia. x 53" deep 1650 gal. pulley driven

STEEL RECTANGULAR TANKS

10—Steel open tanks, 2400 gals. to 3600 gal.

WASTE DISPOSAL AND REDUCTION PLANT
Boston Harbor, Mass.

Steel Storage Tanks, Direct Heat Rotary Dryers, Percolators, Pumps, Engines, Etc.

150-TON BLAST FURNACE
Nashville, Tenn.

Blowing Engines, Turbo Blowers, Briquetting Equipment, Drum Hoists, AC Motors, up to 125 HP.

Send for Complete Listings.

SPECIAL

2—70" x 30' RUGGLES COLES DIRECT HEAT ROTARY DRYERS, TYPE A-9.

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row
New York 7, N. Y.

FOR OVER 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

Shops: 335 Doremus Ave.
Newark 5, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 68

Facilities Offered

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURER, New York area, with facilities consisting of mixers, jacketted kettles, ceramic tank and mixing equipment, filters, etc., would be interested in accepting sub-contracts or prime contracts with firms that need extra capacity. BOX 780, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LIQUIDATIONS!

JUDGE CONCENTRATOR
Park City, Utah

Consisting of—Ball Mills, Crushers, Dorr Thickeners, Classifiers, Tanks, Bucket Elevators, Boilers, Motors, Rotary Continuous Filters, etc.

PULASKI UMBER CO.
Pulaski, Pa.

Consisting of—Raymond 4 Roll High Side Roller Mill, Bucket Elevators, Rotary Dryer, Bag Packers, Motors, etc. Can be sold individually, or as a complete unit together with buildings and property.

SEND FOR COMPLETE CIRCULARS

SPECIALS

1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer, EXCELLENT CONDITION.

1—1250 gal. 6' x 6' Copper Tank.

2—50 gal. Copper Vacuum Pans.

1—Robinson 30" motor driven Attrition Mill, with 2 40 HP motors.

1—Raymond No. 0000 Ball Bearing Impact Mill, with 15 HP motor.

2—Oliver Rotary Filters, 5' x 8', 8' x 3½'.

1—Raymond 4 Roll High Side Roller Mill, complete with motors.

1—275 gal. Steel Lead Lined Agitated Kettle or Still, with lead condenser and piping.

1—Buflovak 5' x 10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer with Condenser.

1—Devine 4'3" x 19'8" Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.

1—Buffalo 5' x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.

1—Pfaudler 125-gal. Vacuum Pan.

1—Pfaudler 300-gal. Jacketed Kettle.

2—Buflovak 6' Crystallizers.

1—Buflovak 24" x 20" Single Drum Vacuum Dryer.

1—W. & P. Mixer, jacketed, 100 gal., vacuum type.

1—Vulcan 6' x 42' Rotary Dryer.

2—Buflovak and Devine Jacketed Kettles, 300 and 600 gal.

2—Scott Jacketed Mixers, 3' x 5' x 8'.

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jacketed Mixer, 75 gal.

6—Tolhurst 32", 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals.

3—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.

1—Shriver 30" x 30" C.I. Filter Press, 30 chambers, with Shriver Diaphragm Pump.

10—Pebble Mills, 30 to 200 gal.

2—Lead Lined 1,700-gal. Vacuum or Pressure Tanks.

2—Copper Jacketed Agitated Kettles, 400 and 600 gal.

3—Ross Roller Mills, 9" x 24", 12" x 30".

Partial list only. Send for bulletins covering complete stock of Chemical Process Equipment.

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 747, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

DO NOT wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. BOX 762, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS
New, open top, dished bottom, mounted on stands, 100, 200 and 300 gals. capacity

COPPER TANK
66" dia. x 7' high, with coil and agitator.

COATING PAN (copper)
J. H. Day, 66" dia. ball bearing, like new.

PUMPS
2 Deming Muller Centrifugal, 120 GPM, 150' head, direct connected to 7½ HP Motors and starters.

DAY MIXER with 5 H.P. motor, like new.
EVAPORATOR, copper, used eight months.

H. LOEB & SON
4603 LANCASTER AVE., PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

SPECIAL
2—Pfaudler 500 gal. closed Jack., Agit., Stainless Steel Lined Kettles.

1—Raymond No. 10 Imp. Mill, complete.
1—3 Roll High Side Raymond Mill
3—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1600 gals.
1—Procter Automatic Conveyor Dryer.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
5—20, 35 and 150 gal. Closed Agit. Jack. Copper Kettles.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 1½ Rotary Cutter
6—Ball & Jewell, Size "0", Rotary Cutters, Brand New.
2—Homogenizers 5 H. P. and 10 H. P.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 4,000 lbs. P.S.I.
1—Oliver Rotary Filter, 6' x 6'.
4—Watson-Stillman Hydr. Pumps.
1—W. & P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Lynn 50 gal. double arm, Jack. Mixer
2—75 and 1500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 2 Gryrator Sifter.
2—Robinson 20" M. D. Attrition Mills.
1—Dry Mixer, 1200 lbs.
2—4000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
4—Iron & Wood Filter Presses 8" 12", 27" & 30".
1—Nash No. 3 Vacuum Pump.
1—No. 2 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12"x12"x12" Vacuum Pumps.
2—De Laval No. 301 and 600 Multiple Clarifiers, motor driven.
5—Ross 8, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
2—5 Roll water cooled 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
2—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
5—Centrifugals, 26", 28", 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 00 gals.
10—Glass Lined and Steel Tanks up to 4000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
2—Schutz-O'Neill Style A, 16" and 20" Pulverizers.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
3—Williams, Stedman and Quaker City Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 HP.
20—Rotary Centrif. and Triplex Pumps

Only Partial Listings
Write for Complete Bulletins
We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Positions Vacant

PAINT PRODUCTION supervisor, experienced with roller mills. Permanent position with progressive firm. Good opportunity. Advise age, training, experience, salary, draft status and submit recent snapshot. BOX 748, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST WANTED, draft exempt, capable of handling control laboratory on pharmaceutical specialities and standardization of vitamin products by the newest method. Give experience and personal data. BOX 755, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN — Heavy chemicals. Good postwar future. Must have pleasing personality and fair knowledge of chemistry. Midwest resident preferred. State age, employment record and salary desired in first letter. BOX 701, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMEN—Synthetic resins, pigments—preferably one with chemical background. State draft status and salary desired. BOX 781, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

BUY WAR BONDS—INVEST
10 PERCENT EACH WEEK

PRIVATE SALE

1 x 100 gal. Pfaudler with stirrer, motor, and absorption tower and gauge glass lining defect, jacketed.
1 x 250 gal. Tilting kettle, jacketed, glass lining defect with gauge.
1 x 17½ x 41½" Buffalovak Vacuum dryer, jacketed.
1 x 1 gal. Ball Mill, heavy stoned lined, with motor all mounted.

All AC Motors — No Dealers

Equipment may be inspected in New York by appointment only. Box 799, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

LIQUIDATING

1—500 gallon Devine High Pressure Autoclave.
1—Dopp Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettle.
5—Copper Steam Jacketed Mixing Kettles.
1—No. 4 Sweetland Filter Press.
3—Paterson Silex Lined Pebble Mills.
1—Rubber Lined Tank.
2—1000 gallon Soap Kettles.
4—8000 gallon Steel Pressure Tanks.
75—Ton Cast Iron Pipe, 8" to 18".
2—Bird Bronze Centrifuges.
2—Truck Dryers.
4—Permutit Water Softeners.
2—Elwell Parker Electric Trucks.
1—Scott Triple Effect Evaporator.
Pumps, Boilers, Generators.

REPUBLIC TEXTILE EQUIPMENT CO.
40 Worth Street New York 13, N.Y.
Phone COrtlandt 7-1591

FOR SALE

1—48" Vulcan copper Fractionating Column.
2—4 x 6' Atmospheric Drum Dryers.
1—6" Centrifugal Pump and 75 hp. motor.
2—4 x 10' and 6 x 15' Tube Mills.
1—600 sq. ft. all-copper Condenser.
1—24" Attrition Mill with 20 hp. motors.
2—12 x 32" and 16 x 40" 3-roll Mills.
4—Lead Lined Tanks, 400-1000 gallons.
1—100 sq. ft. single effect Evaporator.
10—Variable speed Drives 1½-5 h.p.
1—2 x 5' double drum Flaking Roll.
2—3 x 6' and 4 x 9' Lard Rolls.
2—Colloid Mills requiring 40 h.p. each.
1—26 x 24" Link Belt type A 2-roll Crusher.
1—No. 2 Austin gyratory Crusher.

What equipment have you for sale?

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
909 N. Marshfield Ave., Chicago 22, Ill.

FOR SALE

4—100 gallon WERNER & PFLEIDERER mixers
3—12 in. x 30 in. Roller Mills
2—16 in. x 40 in. three steel roller mills
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons
5—Change Can Mixers
1—Kent 9 in. x 22 in. - 5 roller High Speed ROLLER MILL
3—32 in. x 36 in. PEBBLE MILLS
10—1000 gallon steel square storage tanks
10—2000 gallon steel square storage tanks
5—9 in. x 24 in. motor driven roller mills

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

6—New Portable Agitators ¼-¾ HP, AC.
Patterson Jacketed 500-gallon Mixing Kettle.
Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
Day Water-Cooled 3 Roll Mill, 12"x33".
Ajax and Enter Screens, 20"x38".
3—New Abbe Ball Mills, 16.5 gallons.
Shriver 12" Lead Plate and Frame Filter Press.
Sperry 42" Filter Press Skeleton.
Oliver-United 18" Filter Press Skeleton.

We buy single items to complete plants for cash

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION (of N. Y.)
59 East 4th Street, New York 3, N.Y.

Positions Wanted

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, 9 years in manufacturing pharmacy and research, including manufacture of ampuls and sterile solutions, hypodermic tablets, ointments, elixirs, etc., and directing operations of research and manufacturing laboratories. Also, experienced in medical advertising and catalog copy and detailing and training sales force. Married, 2 children, 36 years of age. Available in early part of 1944. BOX 775, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

DYESTUFF REPRESENTATIVE — graduate chemist interested in securing new connections for the sale of dyestuffs and chemical specialities. BOX 777, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ORGANIC CHEMIST, Ph.D., desires position involving research and development work with organic substances. Now employed in non-essential industry. Twenty-five years experience. Draft exempt. BOX 778, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

F.P.V.P.C. Realigns Advisory Committee

The Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs reports that the technical advisory committee of the organization has been realigned so that henceforth it will revert to its original function.

As realigned the technical advisory committee has been set up to cooperate with all branches of the Army and Navy and the Bureau of Standards to offer suggestions and, where necessary, actually put through the laboratory the various test methods in the proposed specification as well as make sure that a commercially acceptable paint can be prepared under the specification. Selected to serve as a steering group of the committee were:—Francis Scofield, of Baltimore; John C. Moore, of Philadelphia; John A. Murphy, of New York; Walter F. Kuster, of New England; Otto Milletti, of Louisville; Harry Eastwood, of Golden Gate, and Joseph J. Mattiello, ex officio Federation president, of New York.

In addition, working committees have been set up in a number of localities to handle the actual work in evaluating various classes of specifications. The groups presently established, with their chairmen, are:—Varnishes, Fred Heniewieh, of C.D.I.C.; synthetic enamels, Robert E. Prince, of Chicago; oleoresinous enamels, E. H. Kroepel, of New England; emulsions, Kenneth Howe, of New York; exterior paints, Edwar Schulte, of Cleveland; water paints, Carl Iddings, of New York; hydrocarbon solvents, William Colio, of Philadelphia; lacquer solvents, William Wright, of New York, and lacquers, Robert T. Hucks, of New York.

—O-P-D—

Motor Truckers to Meet

National Council of Private Motor Truck Owners, Inc. will hold its fifth annual meeting at the Stevens hotel, Chicago, January 27 and 28. The theme of the meeting is "What Is Ahead for Private Motor Trucks."

—O-P-D—

Trylon Laboratories, Inc., this city, has filed a certificate of voluntary dissolution with the Secretary of New York State.

DE LAVAL
SEPARATOR
MODEL A-00
WITH 10 H. P.
EXPLOSION PROOF MOTOR
EXCELLENT CONDITION

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, OWNER
41 HYATT AVE. NEWARK 5, N. J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

Fertilizer Materials

Markets at Other Centers

—Continued from page 67

50 percent bone and meat scrap, $65 to $67.50.

Atlanta, Dec. 24.—Demand for fertilizer materials has lightened during the holiday period, but there are many unfilled orders pending. No cottonseed or peanut meals are reported available for fertilizers. Superphosphate market is very tight. Additional allocations for potash have been deferred to March, which will be too late for use in Spring fertilizers for the South.

Baltimore, Dec. 24.— As far as menhaden is concerned, the season is practically over, with factories in North Carolina making a last stand. While the opening of operations was encouraging, with hauls large and fish in good condition, the changing state of the weather caused a steady decline in yield, with the scramble for proteins making the situation worse. This scramble prompted the transformation of scrap into meal wherever possible so as to get the benefit of the mark-up of $3 per ton for grinding and another $3 per ton for bagging. Buyers of scrap naturally had to look elsewhere for their ammoniate, the ceiling for which continued to hold at $1.21 per unit of ammonia. Scrap has been disposed of as fast as it was made, as storage space is bare at this time.

—O-P-D—

Recent Imports

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

ALOES—28 cs, 3,407 lbs, S B Penick & Co
78 cs, National City Bank
30 cs, Schutte & Focke
ASBESTOS—6,386 bgs, 638,600 lbs
BANANA FLAKE—50 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co
1,000 cs, Backery Product Co
BEEF EXTRACT—400 cs, Wilson & Co
BLOOD, DR—3,300 bgs, H J Baker & Bro
BONES—5,775 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Corp
5,683 bgs, Baugh & Son
2,426 bgs, Wilson & Co
2,910 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank
BLADES—575 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank
BUTTOCK—758 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank
CLOES—500 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank
SHIN—2,560 bgs, Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney
166 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank
THICH—361 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank
BUCHU LEAVES—25 bls, 7,809 lbs, C L Huisking & Co
17 bls, S B Penick & Co
CASTOR BEANS—16,985 bgs, 2,540,250 lbs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co
5,672 bgs, 760,800 lbs
561 tons
COCOA BEANS—10,356 bgs, 2,017,600 lbs, General Food Corp
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
3,100 bgs, 620,000 lbs, National City Bank
2,750 bgs, 550,000 lbs, Royal Bank of Canada
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
10,650 bgs, 2,130,000 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
COPRA—1,000 bgs
COTTONSEED MEAL—498 tons
CUTTLEFISH BONES—33 cs, Gerhard & Hey
FISH LIVERS—102 dms, Distillation Product, Inc
GUM, MYRRH—73 cs, Bank of London, South America
14 bgs, Bank of London, South America
100 cs, National City Bank
TRAGACANTH—700 pkgs
HAIR, HORSE TAIL—30 bls, American Bristle & Hair Drawing Co
30 cs, F H Cone & Co
15 cs, United Bristle Co
15 cs, Kleve & Warisch
24 bls, E Man
45 cs, H Rosenhirsch Co
MANE—25 bls, F P Woll & Co
MENTHOL—9 cs, Vick Chemical Co
OIL, CINNAMON LEAF—10 dms, Volkart Bros
3 dms, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co
CITRONELLA—2 dms, Ungerer & Co
14 dms, Volkart Bros
CODLIVER—921 dms
PAPAIN—25 cs, American Ferment Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,231 bgs, 747,720 lbs, American Tanners, Ltd
51,868 bgs, 4,226,320 lbs, The Tannin Corp
8,250 bgs, 984,000 lbs, International Product Corp
3,151 bgs, 375,720 lbs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades & Co
TANKAGE—2,462 cakes, Kentucky Chemical Industries, Inc
30 bgs, 3,000 lbs, Kentucky Chemical Industries, Inc
5,466 cakes, Riverdale Product Co
50 bgs, 5,000 lbs, Riverdale Product Co
1,650 bgs, 165,000 lbs, Swift & Co
1,877 bgs, 187,700 lbs, H J Baker & Bro
2,498 bgs, 249,800 lbs, Weaver & Hugi
2,032 bgs, 203,200 lbs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
1,540 cakes, Anewalt Schmitt Co
26 bgs, 2,600 lbs, Anewalt Schmitt Co
GREAVES CAKE—1,107 bgs., 110,700 lbs, Charles Hollinshed Co
LIVER & GLANDULAR—501 bgs, 50,100 lbs, Swift & Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—283 tons
560 bgs
WAX, BEES—17 bgs, Wax & Rosin Product Co

—O-P-D—

Freight Order Postponed

OPD Washington Bureau

The effective date of amendment 1 to general order ODT-16, relating to transportation of carload and truckload shipments of government domestic or import freight to or within port areas for storage in public warehouses, has been postponed from December 20 to January 10.

WPB Modifies Priorities Rule No. 3

—Continued from page 4

tent that the list specifically indicates that such ratings may be used.

In this connection, list B is amended to permit the use of blanket MRO ratings of AA-2 or higher for the purchase of fluorescent lighting fixtures as defined in Limitation Order L-78 and incandescent lighting fixtures as defined in Limitation Order L-212, and electric floodlights.

In addition, the following changes are made in list B:

1. Chemicals listed in direction No. 5 to priorities regulation No. 3, are added to the list. (The listing refers to direction No. 5, which indicates the blanket MRO ratings that may be used to purchase items which it includes).
2. Precision engineering slide rules having a list price of $7.50 or more are added.
3. Parts for laboratory instruments and equipment are added.
4. The item "Closures and closing devices" is amended to read "Closures and closing devices required for packaging products to be shipped or delivered."

The amended regulation also indicates that lists A and B will be revised on or about the 15th of every other month. The next revision of the lists will be issued about the 15th of February.

—O-P-D—

Safety Council Names Chemical Section Officers

Officers of the chemical section of the National Safety Council and chairman of the various committees are:—

General chairman, Lt. Col. R. C. Stratton, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Safety and Security Branch, Chicago; vice-chairman in charge of program, James J. Duggan, of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, South Charleston, W. Va.; secretary, H. F. Gilbert, of the American Cyanamid Company, New York.

News letter, Allen L. Cobb, of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Engineering, D. O. Mason, of the General Chemical Company, New York.

Data sheet and instruction card, R. S. Mackie, of the General Electric Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Health, S. W. Gurney, of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.

Membership, C. E. Sevrens, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, Boston, Mass.

Poster, M. R. Budd, Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.; P. C. Lamb, Chief Safety Engineer, Lever Brothers Company, 164 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

Statistics and contest, M. A. Snell, Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, Hartford, Conn.; E. J. Riederer, Personnel Dept., Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Advisory, F. W. Dennis, of the Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; R. O. Keefer, of the Aluminum Company of America, Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. L. Miner, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del.; John Roach, Deputy Commissioner of Labor, Newark, N. J.; R. L. Rogers, jr., of the Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn.; John S. Shaw, of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; S. E. Whiting, of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.

—O-P-D—

N.Y. Science Academy Elects MacInnes Head

Dr. Duncan A. MacInnes, world-renowned physical chemist, and member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, has been elected president of the New York Academy of Scientists.

—O-P-D—

Associated Drug & Chemical Industries of Missouri, Inc., will hold a Christmas luncheon in the Coronado hotel, December 22.

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. . . and drive even harder on the pay-roll savings plan!"

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